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CENSUS OF INDIA—1901.

VOLUME XI.

BOMBAY

(TOWN & ISLAND)

PART V.

REPORT

BY

S. M. EDWARDES, I.C.S.

BOMBAY:
PRINTED AT THE "TIMES OF INDIA" PRESS.

1901.

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INTRODUCTION.

On the night of March 1st, 1901, the decennial census of Bombay City and Island was carried to completion. Inasmuch as an entirely new system of enumeration was adopted, and in view of the fact that certain circumstances, for which our previous census history afforded no precedent, combined to render unique the operations of 1901, it has been deemed advisable to prefix to this statistical portion of the City Report a few remarks, dealing with the more notable features of the organisation and enumeration. The full and detailed report upon the measures devised for the taking of the census, and upon the financial aspect of the work, will be found included in the administrative volume for the Presidency of Bombay.

The general system adopted for enumeration first demands attention. Previous censuses of the Town and Island had been carried out by means of Household schedules, printed in three or four languages, *viz.*, Marathi, Gujarathi, Urdu and English, these being distributed by so-called Enumerators at every house, for the purpose of being filled in by the householder or head of the family, and being subsequently collected on the census night. In cases where the chief occupant or others were unable to write or fill up the schedule, the Enumerator was supposed to give assistance or record the necessary entries with his own hand. The salient feature of the late census was the discarding of such Household schedules, except in a few cases, in favour of General schedules, to be filled up, not by the occupant of the house, but by the members of the census staff. The distributor of schedules became for the first time in fact as well as in name an "Enumerator." This system was followed in every section and in the case of every community: but a certain number of schedules corresponding to the old Household schedule were distributed to those persons only, who by reason of their education and social status could be expected to properly record the facts required concerning themselves and their families. When the idea of such a system was first mooted, there were not wanting officers of experience who declared that it would be wholly impracticable, and that certainly in the Mahommedan quarters of the city, no information could possibly be extracted save by the old arrangement of distribution of schedules. The new scheme, however, was decided upon in the face of these dark prophecies, and the result has been wholly satisfactory. Not only was there an entire absence of popular ebullition or recalcitrance; but in those very quarters, which the champions of the old method singled out as entirely unsuited to the new arrangements, the actual numbers enumerated exceed the numbers recorded at previous censuses. Notwithstanding that the Musalman community in general has suffered exceedingly from a five years' epidemic of plague, their total strength has risen from 18 per cent. to 20 per cent. of the total population; and, what is most pertinent of all, the number of Mahomedan women recorded falls little short of the total entered on paper ten years ago, in spite of the fact that there has been a very high death-rate of late years among Mahomedan females. When one remembers the localities of the city, in which the followers of the Prophet dwell, and the

virulent nature of that sickness which has wasted our island for six years, one cannot help thinking that the rise in the numbers of Mahomedans is due in some measure to better and more complete enumeration. And this being so, the determination of the Provincial Superintendent of Census operations to rely upon the new system, has been amply justified.

The introduction of such arrangements rendered *imprimis* necessary an elaborate scheme of census divisions. The old Enumerator's "beat" was far too large for a man who had to write up schedules for every occupant of every house. Moreover far greater supervision and assistance was necessary for each group of Enumerators than in the old days, when they merely left papers at the threshold and called for them afterwards. Thus came into existence a wide scheme of Blocks and Circles and Charges, as laid down in the Bombay Census Code, to which were appointed respectively Enumerators, Supervisors and Superintendents, the latter being European officers of the Bombay City Police. The inner details of the scheme, devised by this office on the lines laid down by the Census Code, are appended to the Presidency administrative volume ; and the result of their application to the City and Island will be seen by referring to the sectional or charge maps, which accompany that portion of this report, dealing with the Special Tables for the Municipal Corporation and the City Improvement Trust. It will suffice to remark here that the total number of Enumerators employed was greater than the number utilised in 1891 ; and that so far as one may judge in the complete absence of records, no body of officials exactly corresponding to the Supervisors of 1901 was called into action before ; and finally that, notwithstanding this increase of staff, the actual amount disbursed as wages to Enumerators was, in consequence of a wide-spread "Volunteer" movement, some four thousand rupees less than the sum similarly expended ten years ago.

One interesting feature of the census of 1901 is this, that it was conducted entirely in the English language. Not a single Marathi, Gujarathi or Urdu schedule was printed : for having once decided on the total number of men necessary to carry the work out, it appeared to this office quite possible to discover a sufficient number of English-knowing natives of India to make up the required total. Considerable wastage was thus obviated ; for while it is easy to estimate the total number of schedules required for the entire population, irrespective of caste or creed, it is extremely difficult to form an accurate estimate beforehand of the number of vernacular papers that will be required for this or that race and community.

Now it is perhaps unnecessary to remark that there are in Bombay certain localities and communities, which present great difficulties to anybody desiring to acquire special information about them. The locality may be crowded or disreputable, the community may be naturally more obstructive than others, more impatient of interference with its domestic circumstances and customs. So long as the census official had merely to visit such a spot and leave a paper there, there was no great objection in his mind to the task of enumeration. But it was foreseen that under the new system the timid or careless Enumerator might, unless strongly backed by local influence, hesitate and even refuse to spend three or four days or nights putting searching questions to the members of an obstructive or ignorant community or to the residents of a foul and ill-famed area

Government and Municipal offices supplied this department with about half the total number of Enumerators required, and with a sufficient number of Supervisors to allow of one, as in up-country districts, being posted to each circle. The latter, it was felt, would be well able to manage what may be termed "clerical supervision" of the Enumerators' work; but it appeared highly doubtful whether they would possess the local knowledge or influence necessary for the thorough enumeration of the more difficult portions of the island. Therefore it was determined to appeal firstly to the headmen of certain well-known communities, and secondly to private gentlemen possessing local influence, to act either as mediators between the census staff and the masses or as additional supervisors of circles. One or two private letters to acquaintances among the native community effected the desired result: and by the time the preliminary census commenced, not only was there an additional Supervisor in every troublesome circle, but the census staff had valuable allies from among the Memons, the Borahs, the Pathans, the Moghals, the Arabs, the Khojas, the Sidis and the Jolahas.

This Volunteer movement, which forms so notable a feature of the late census, did not cease at this point. Owing to circumstances, to be alluded to in a later paragraph, this office had to face unusual trouble in the matter of the supply of Enumerators, and certainly would not have collected the requisite number, had not certain leading firms of solicitors, merchants, and millowners, and three well-known educational establishments, decided with true public spirit to lend aid and see this office through its difficulty. It is unnecessary here to go into greater detail regarding the movement; but it is one of the pleasantest recollections of the census of 1901 that no promise was made, which was not rigidly fulfilled; that no individual made himself responsible for the pacific enumeration of any area, who did not faithfully carry out his self-imposed task.

The third main feature of the late operations may be summed up in the single word "Plague." The enumeration was carried out in the teeth of a severe epidemic; and two Enumerators, I regret to say, are alleged to have lost their lives through having to work in ill-conditioned and infected cháls. The probability of a recrudescence of the disease and of a consequent exodus of the inhabitants had been early foreseen; and, subsequent to the visit of the Census Commissioner in January, special arrangements were made with the object of acquiring information regarding the city-homes of those who were, even at that date, commencing to seek the less-infected air of Salsette and other places in the Thana district. The value of the information thus received will be discussed in a later paragraph dealing with the actual population of our city. The extra trouble necessitated by such measures, however, was trivial in comparison to that which had to be faced in February. No sooner had plague properly declared its presence, than a general *sauve qui peut* took place, applications for paid enumeratorships suddenly diminished, and many, who had previously been enrolled, declined to undertake the work through fear of infection. Though at the commencement of February, we were short of the required total of census-operators by some 600, the full number together with a reserve force of 200 men was posted throughout the island by the night of Saturday, February 23rd: and this result was effected chiefly by the assistance of the Volunteers, the Schools and the Mercantile and Legal Firms, who

obtained or contributed Enumerators. On Monday morning, the 25th February, the preliminary enumeration commenced, and the staff began to work its way through the plague-infected dwelling-houses of the city. By Monday evening some 300 Enumerators (paid) had thrown down their papers, declaring that the duty entrusted to them was equivalent to the direct courting of infection and death. By Monday evening, therefore, the reserve-force had been taken up, and we still lacked a hundred men. I can never forget the manner in which the European Police, the Volunteers and Government and Municipal employés behaved in the emergency: the former not only found fresh men from sources unknown to this office, but they in many cases themselves did the work of enumeration. Notwithstanding their efforts, notwithstanding an order passed from this office to all sections that double pay would be awarded to every man who completed an extra block, it was apparent by the evening of Wednesday, the 27th February, that some sections could not be entirely completed by the morning of March 1st, unless a very considerable body of men was at work on the 28th, which was not gazetted a Government-holiday for census purposes. The situation was saved partly by the paid Enumerators and Volunteers, and partly by the action of the Municipal Commissioner, who in response to an urgent appeal from this office permitted the whole Municipal staff to remain on census duty in the sections during the 28th. By this means, the preliminary enumeration of all sections was finished by the morning of March 1st; and we were enabled to carry out the final census or check of entries between 7 p.m. and midnight of that date.

Owing to the considerable assistance afforded by all ranks to the Census Department, the evil effects of plague were counteracted, so far as actual organisation was concerned. But the result of the enumeration exemplifies the depopulating power of the disease. I do not believe that the census results of 1901 are less accurate than those of 1872, 1881 or 1891. The huge exodus of inhabitants during the months of January and February, and the high plague mortality, evidence of which is afforded by the fact that many persons included in the schedules during the preliminary census had died before the hour of the final check, were inevitably bound to effect a decrease in numbers; while, on the other hand, if one recollects that these epidemics have been recurring annually since 1896, it seems surprising that the schedules do not show a far larger decrease. It is proof of the influence and vitality possessed by the city that, notwithstanding the blighting effect of six years of ill-health, her population in 1901, exclusive of plague refugees, falls short of that in 1891 by only some 45,000 persons.

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE ISLAND.

What is the population of Bombay ? This is the question which primarily demands discussion, and, if possible, settlement. The Provisional Total, based upon the totals for his book supplied by each Enumerator and submitted by telegram to Government on the 6th March, was 770,843. These figures, however, fall short of the real total of persons enumerated on the night of March 1st by 5,163 : for, subsequent to the publication of the Provisional Total, Household and Private schedules appertaining to 324 persons, which Enumerators had omitted to collect, were received in the Census office ; while the careful check of each enumeration book in the abstraction office proved that in several cases the Enumerators had added up their totals incorrectly, and that 4,839 persons had thereby been omitted from the Provisional Total.

The grand total of persons enumerated within the limits of the island on March 1st is therefore 770,843 + 324 + 4,839, or 776,006.

Now while this total is put forward as an approximately accurate estimate of the island's population at the time that the census was taken, it is not admitted that it represents the magnitude of the population that would have been resident here under normal circumstances, that is to say, if an epidemic of plague had not been raging. The experience of five or six years has proved that an outbreak of plague in the cold weather months leads to a very considerable exodus of inhabitants from their homes in the city ; and further that the inhabitants who thus emigrate, fall roughly into the following three classes :—

(*a*) Those who go far afield to Cutch, Ratnagiri, the Southern Maratha Country, etc., and stay away for months.

(*b*) Those who live in temporary camps at Mahim, Dadar, Sion and other places in the island.

(*c*) Those who go to places on the B. B. and C. I. Railway between Bandra and Virar, and on the G. I. P. Railway between Coorla and Kalyan, and, taking season-tickets, travel to and from their work in Bombay every day.

The probability of a fresh outbreak of plague having been foreseen, it was determined to try and acquire some account of the numbers and city-homes of at least one of these classes. With class (*a*) nothing could be done, without a very elaborate arrangement, for which neither time nor an establishment could be spared. Class (*b*) was fully accounted for by this office, the enumeration of all camps being carried out partly by the Municipal Plague Department and partly by special Supervisors and Enumerators. For class (*c*) the following preliminary plans were devised with the help of the Railway Authorities and the Collector of Thana. All applicants for season-tickets and passes between Bandra and Virar on one line and Coorla and Kalyan on the other were required, at the time of application for such passes, to fill up a form showing their names, the numbers of those accompanying them, their destination and their ordinary city address. This arrangement came into force on January 1st and held good up to March 1st, 1901, season-tickets and passes being usually obtained and renewed during the first and

last week of every month. In the hope of obtaining some check upon the railway results, it was arranged with the Collector of Thana that the Enumerators in his district should place the letter "B" and the locality of his city residence against the name of any person, properly a resident of Bombay, but temporarily domiciled in the Thana district at the time of the enumeration.

Now about the 1st March, private information reached this office that the Thana Enumerators had not fully or carefully carried out the orders of the Collector, and that in consequence a very considerable number of Bombay residents had not been entered as such in the Thana schedules. As an extra check, therefore, upon both the Railway and Thana totals, this office sent out five men —three along the B. B. and C. I. Railway and two along the G. I. P. Railway— who were instructed to record the numbers and city addresses of all Bombay residents, whom they might find between the stations mentioned above. As time was short, and they had to finish this work by the 31st March, they were cautioned not to go into the heart of the Thana district, but to visit only places actually on or easily reached from the railway.

We have thus been furnished with the following three sets of figures, purporting to show the number of Bombay residents, living outside the island on account of plague at the date of the census :—

(i)	G. I. P. Railway refugees	3,501	33,394
	B. B. and C. I. " "	29,893	
(ii)	Total recorded by five Bombay clerks		8,443
(iii)	" " by Thana Enumerators		2,996

It is, *imprimis*, apparent that the Thana total (iii) is inaccurate, being very considerably smaller than the total discovered by the five clerks (ii), working along the line of railway only : and the figures must, therefore, be discarded as worthless. The total under (ii) is of value only for proving the incorrectness of the total under (iii), and cannot be considered an approximately accurate estimate of the refugee population. It remains, therefore, to determine the value of the railway estimates.

I incline to the belief that the B. B. and. C. I. Railway estimate is a trifle below the proper mark and that the G. I. P. Railway estimate is very much so. For. in the middle of March when plague had appeared at places situated near the G. I. P. Railway, and the persons who had been residing there up to March 1st, were either flying further afield or returning to the city, the two envoys from this office recorded roughly 2,500 individuals. Between the 1st January and the 1st March it is not unlikely that some 6,000 persons fled to parts of the Thana district, approachable from stations on the G. I. P. Railway between Coorla and Kalyan ; and, allowing this to be correct and estimating the B. B. and C. I. Railway refugees at 30,000, it appears that our actual population of 776,006 should be increased to 812,006 by the inclusion of Thana and Salsette refugees. It is unfortunate that the figures of total arrivals and departures by sea and land furnished by the Collector of Bombay and the railways for the same period, throw no light upon the subject. According to these returns, 983,000 persons left Bombay and 734,000 arrived in the island : or in other words the city population decreased in two months by 249,000. This information seems to us valueless as a test of census totals. We therefore estimate the actual population of Bombay at 776,006+36,000 (Salsette and Thana refugees). It still remains to add to this

total a theoretical estimate of the number of those who went further afield than Kalyan or Virar. It is well-known that directly plague breaks out in the city, a considerable number of people seek their native places beyond the Thana district; and it would not perhaps, in the complete absence of record, be very inaccurate to estimate their numbers at one-fifth of the total of Salsette and Thana refugees, that is to say, at 7,200. Adding this to previous totals, we opine that the actual population of Bombay enumerated on March 1st should have been 819,206 made up in the following manner:—

Actual population enumerated	776,006
Thana and Salsette refugees	36,000
Refugees to more distant places	7,200
Total ...	819,206

Again, there are seven sections from which the annual exodus usually takes place, namely, the Fort North, Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshvar, Girgaum, and Chowpatty. The aggregate population of these seven areas in 1891 was 218,486 : in the year under report it was 149,102. These seven sections then have together lost 69,384 persons. But from this figure must be deducted the numbers of those enumerated in Health Camps on the island, as shown below :—

Dadar Health Camp	5,833
Marine Lines Health Camp	4,163
Miscellaneous Camps	5,000
Total ...	14,996 or roughly 15,000.

The net loss of population in these seven sections is thus seen to be 54,384; so that our estimate of 43,200 for the total refugee population is not excessive.

But what number of persons has the city lost by plague-deaths; and what has been the plague mortality of the last five years and over? Up to date the total number of excess deaths due to plague alone is reported to be between 70,000 and 80,000. But, as we shall now endeavour to prove, this figure is too small, and the total plague mortality since 1896 probably amounts to over 1 lakh. At page 35 of his Census Report for 1891, Mr. Drew estimated the total population of the city in 1901 to be 933,953, according to the annual rate of increase based upon the census figures of 1872, 1881 and 1891. Subtract from this our enumerated population of 1901 *plus* the refugee figures, and the loss due to plague mortality appears to be 933,953 minus 819,206, or 114,747.

Let us try to estimate the loss by plague in another way.

The total mortality for the five years 1896—1900 was, according to Municipal returns, 271,154.

The total mortality for the five years, 1891 to 1895, was 125,918, those being years of freedom from plague. The mortality among births (58,349) during the five years 1896—1900, based upon the actuals of the five years 1891 to 1895, was 31,418.

The total plague mortality should, therefore, be

$$271{,}154 - (125{,}918 + 31{,}418) \text{ or } 113{,}818.$$

This figure does not differ greatly from that obtained by the first method.

Presuming the latter to be the more correct of the two, the population enumerated on the 1st March 1901 should have been—

$$933{,}953 - (113{,}818 + 43{,}200) = 776{,}935.$$

This is nearly the exact number recorded on the schedules. That the census of 1901 was tolerably accurate I venture to lay claim: and that 114,000 approximately represents the net loss due to plague, is also credible. But whether the numbers of our population in 1891 were not underestimated, and whether our estimate of 43,200 for the refugee population of 1901 is not too small, is by no means certain. One would be inclined to place the latter at between 70,000 and 80,000; and adding thereto the number actually counted *plus* 114,000 for net plague losses, would estimate the normal population of 1901 at 970,000 or very nearly a million. Speaking generally, it may be said that the troubles of the last six years have robbed the island of nearly 2 lakhs of inhabitants.

It remains to remark that all the Imperial and Special Tables have been worked out upon the basis of the population actually enumerated, *viz.*, 776,006. We have not been able to subject the Thana and Salsette refugees to abstraction and tabulation inasmuch as none of them, except those accounted for by the census staff in Thana, appear upon the schedules; and the latter, as we have seen, form a very small portion of the total. Except in so far as they necessitate an amendment of the theoretical total for the whole island, the plague refugees have, therefore, been disregarded; and all results and figures, hereafter included in this report, are based upon the actually enumerated population of 776,006.

THE AREA OF THE ISLAND.

There seems to be a doubt in many minds regarding the exact area of the Island. In default, therefore, of any authoritative statement upon the point, we have assumed the area of the whole island, as given in the Census Report of 1881, to be correct, have added thereto the areas reclaimed by the Port Trust between 1881 and 1891, and the portions of land so acquired between 1891 and 1901; and finally have worked out the area of each section, by adding together the area of each census circle, composing the section, and seeing whether the latter correspond with the sectional areas given in 1881. The latter work has been most carefully performed by a Municipal Surveyor, and due allowance has in every case been made for areas occupied by roads, etc. The result may be briefly summarised as follows:—The total area of 1881 *plus* the reclaimed areas tallies with the total area of 1901; but the areas of five sections, *viz.*, Mahalakshmi, Mahim, Worli, Byculla and Parel, differ considerably from the areas given against them in 1881. The three first-named have increased in area, the two latter have decreased. Believing that the statement which is subjoined is very nearly correct, the only inference to be drawn is either that the calculations of 1881 were incorrect or that there has been a readjustment of the area comprised in each of those five registration sections since the year 1881.

The total area of the island, as shown in the statement, is 14,342·30 acres or 22·41 square miles nearly.

In the latter portion of the report dealing with the Special Tables, the area of each census circle will be found worked out.

Ward.	Name of Section.	Area of Section as per Census Report for 1881.	Area added from 1881 to 1890.	Area added from 1891 to 1901.	Total area in acres.
		Acres.	Acres.		
A	Upper Colaba	143·07	1·12	.....	144·19
	Lower Colaba	260·46	2·78	2·40	265·64
	Fort, South	131·70	.....	.....	131·70
	Fort, North	133·04	.....	1·26	134·30
	Esplanade	632·95	24·12	5·32	662·39
B	Mandvi	164·66	.....	.....	164·66
	Chakla	51·58	.....	.....	51·58
	Umarkhadi	105·33	.....	.....	105·33
	Dongri	285·47	.....	.....	285·47
C	Market	89·11	.....	.....	89·11
	Dhobi Talao	99·69	.....	.....	99·69
	Fanaswadi	125·23	.....	.....	125·23
	Bhuleshvar	75·79	.....	.....	75·79
	Khara Talao	41·64	.....	.....	41·64
	Kumbharwada	46·06	.....	.....	46·06
D	Khetwadi	170·30	.....	.....	170·30
	Girgaum	124·60	.....	.....	124·60
	Chaupati	111·77	.....	.....	111·77
	Walkeshwar	545·43	.....	.....	545·43
	Mahalaxumi	351·18	.....	.....	642·01
E	Mazagon	57·406	7·00	33·86	614·92
	Tarwadi	479·68	.....	.....	479·68
	2nd Nagpada	34·00	.....	.....	34·00
	Kamathipura	66·14	.....	.....	66·14
	Tardeo	228·68	.....	.....	228·68
	Byculla	934·97	.....	.....	511·52
	1st Nagpada	29·60	.....	.....	29·60
F	Parel	1,109·65	.....	.....	552·45
	Sewri	426·97	.....	18·50	445·47
	Sion	4,261·08	.....	.....	4,261·08
G	Mahim	929·90	.....	.....	1,286·23
	Worli	1,482·15	.....	.....	1,815·64
	Total ...	14,245·94	35·02	61·34	14,342·30

DENSITY OF POPULATION.

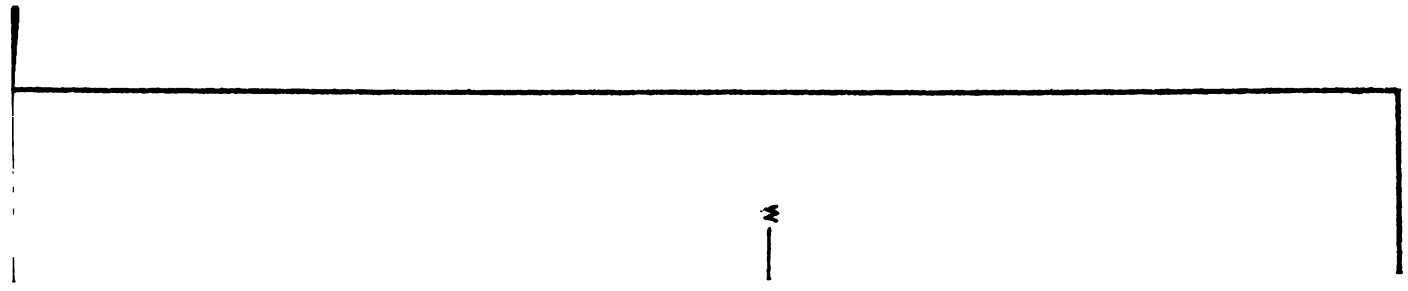
In accordance with the plan followed at previous censuses, it is proposed to express the density of our population by giving the average number of persons to an acre. A glance at the table given on page 12 shows that the following six sections have the greatest density of population in 1901: Kumbharwada, Khara Talao, 2nd Nagpada, Chakla, Umarkhadi, Kamathipura; and that the first-named has always been at the head of the list since 1881. Kharatalao and Chakla are also sections which have for the last twenty years figured among the six most densely populated; but seem at the same time to have interchanged their respective positions; for whereas Chakla has fallen from the position of the second most densely-peopled section in 1881 to that of third in 1891 and fourth in 1901, Khara Talao has risen from third place in 1881 to second place in the year under review. We should be inclined to prophecy that Khara Talao, Chakla, Umarkhadi and 2nd Nagpada will always be characterised by a high density per acre, inasmuch as they are *par excellence* "Mahommedan areas"; and it is an acknowledged fact that the Musalman population of Bombay does not fly from epidemic disease to the same extent as the Hindu. Out of the six sections of greatest density in 1901, the Mahomedan population of four averages from 62 to 67 per cent. of the total population, while in the remaining two (Kumbharwada and Kamathipura) the Mahomedan population is the only one which, after the Hindu, forms any appreciable percentage of the whole sectional population.

Byculla and Parel, it must be remembered, have decreased in area, according to the survey and calculations made by this office; and, therefore, their respective increases of density since 1881 are not as large as would *primâ facie* appear from the subjoined table; or in other words, had the area of these sections in 1901 corresponded with their areas in 1881, the average number of persons per acre would not have increased quite so largely, *viz.*, from 29 to 112 in the case of Byculla, and from 16 to 60 in the case of Parel.

Notwithstanding that the areas of Mahim and Worli have by readjustment increased since 1881, the average number of persons per acre has risen from 18 to 21 in the former, and 10 to 25 in the latter. This is solely due to the huge increase of population in these two sections.

The decrease in the North Fort, Market, Dhobi Talao, Bhuleshvar, Girgaum and Chowpatty, must not be considered as other than temporary. They are emphatically the areas from which the annual plague-exodus occurs; and one feels convinced that, if the plague-epidemics were to cease at the close of this year and if a census were taken on March 1st, 1903, the density per acre in each of these sections would be found to have risen very greatly.

Mandvi demands brief notice, as being the section in which that "hardy annual", the plague, first took root and spread abroad its deadly branches. It is the only section of our island in which the Jain community forms any appreciable percentage of the total population; and the Jains, as every one is aware, have suffered very heavily from the plague, and form in 1901 only 1 per cent. of the island's numbers as against 3 per cent. in 1891.



This fact may be considered to account in some measure for the diminution of density per acre. On the other hand, it should be noted that Mandvi has been steadily losing population since the year 1881 ; and one is disposed to favourably receive the suggestion that there has been a gradual exodus of Hindu inhabitants from Mandvi to the more northern portions of the island. If, indeed, the increase of population and of density per acre in Parel, Sewri, Sion, Mahim and Worli may be taken to portray a desire on the part of the city population to distribute itself northwards, there is no ground for despondency regarding the future welfare of the city. The growth of factories and mills since the year 1881 has doubtless augmented the industrial population of these sections ; but one fancies that with increased facilities of transit, the mercantile and official classes might be encouraged to relieve the pressure of population in the central wards, by establishing homes in Sion and neighbouring areas.

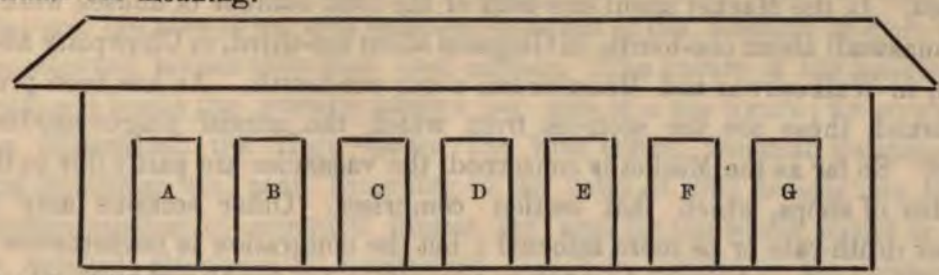
The total density per acre for the whole island has decreased from 57·75 to 51·47, which compares favourably with the London and Calcutta figures of 1891. In the former there were 56 persons to the acre, in the latter 54.

Lastly, we would draw attention to the fact that the homeless population was in all probability included, when calculating the sectional density of 1891 ; but that the numbers of the Homeless, the Railway and the Docks population have been omitted from the corresponding calculations of 1901. The homeless are, as their name implies, persons without a residence ; and owing to the fact that they were enumerated by wards and not by sections, it cannot be determined to which of the smaller areas any one individual belongs. Rather than give this or that houseless person a fictitious abode in any one section, it has been deemed advisable to exclude them from the reckoning, and calculate the density per acre from the number of persons actually living in "houses" in each section on the night of the 1st March.

Section.	Density per Acre.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.
Upper Colaba	20·3	30·3	27·4
Lower Colaba	55·5	52·3	49·0
Fort, South...	27·0	30·0	25·1
Fort, North...	258·2	246·9	170·9
Esplanade	20·9	15·9	15·6
Chakla	726·4	624·2	472·7
Mandvi	261·4	226·5	190·7
Umarkhadi	525·5	498·1	460·2
Dongri	118·0	106·2	90·3
Market	558·2	502·2	318·8
Dhobi Talao	402·1	400·7	296·4
Fanaswadi	188·7	192·2	130·5
Bhuleshvar	508·0	506·2	398·8
Kumbharwada	777·5	699·3	598·0
Khara Talao	699·8	649·3	556·2
Khetwadi	175·2	169·2	159·4
Girgaum	205·8	216·7	119·3
Chaupati	99·7	103·0	60·2
Walkeshwar	21·2	24·1	19·3
Mahalaxumi	16·9	45·6	28·1
Tardeo	89·7	83·0	91·6
Kamathipura	437·7	441·5	403·7
1st Nagpada	323·1	376·1	357·3
2nd Nagpada	482·4	552·0	546·7
Byculla	29·0	50·7	112·6
Tarwadi	30·7	44·4	38·4
Mazagon	49·2	58·6	45·4
Parel...	16·9	25·9	60·4
Sewri	13·1	14·2	20·8
Sion	4·1	4·6	5·9
Mahim	18·8	9·9	21·2
Worli	10·0	17·2	25·1

HOUSES.

A House was defined in the Bombay Census Code to be "a building, to which a separate census number has been affixed" for census purposes; and prior to the painting-up of Circle-numbers, Block-numbers and House-numbers, it became necessary to decide what class of building should have a separate census number. According to the instructions issued to Enumerators in England in 1891, "all the space within the external and party walls of a building" was to be considered a separate house; but, after visiting one or two localities in this city, it appeared to us desirable to make the "roof" of a building the chief factor in determining whether it should have a separate number. In other words, a separate house was held to mean "a building under one undivided roof." This definition will be found suitable throughout the greater portion of the city; but a few cases do occur in which one building is provided with two or more separate roofs. This being so, an addition was made to the definition, to the effect that a building having two or more separate roofs was yet to be considered a separate house, if those separate roofs were connected *inter se* by subsidiary roofs. For example, in a case where the roof of a line of servants' quarters was connected with the roof of a stable by a subsidiary roof, covering a passage, the stables and servants' quarters were considered to form one building or one separate house; but in cases where the subsidiary roof and passage were absent, the stables and servants' quarters were considered as two separate houses for census purposes. Now the principle adopted at the census of 1901 for the numbering of houses debars one from comparing the total number of houses now existent with the number recorded ten years ago. No information exists as to the method followed in 1891; but it is believed that in many cases separate census-numbers were given in that year to "portions" of what, according to the above definition, would form one separate house. The one-floored chál, of which there are many examples in the city, and of which a sketch is given, will serve to elucidate our meaning.



This is a building under one separate roof, containing seven separate rooms or dwelling-places, each occupied by a different family. The illiterate tenant or owner of room A or D or G, calls that room his 'house' or 'ghar'; and we believe that this view of "the house" was adopted by the census authorities of 1891, and that a separate census number was affixed to each of those separate rooms. But, according to the arrangements in 1901, the whole building containing those seven rooms was looked upon as one separate house, and was marked with one house-number: while the seven rooms were regarded merely as tenements in that one building. The question of tenements never entered into the census arrangements of 1891; and accordingly any strict definition of the word "house" was unnecessary: and a building such as that above, which ranked as "one house" in 1901, was recorded as "seven houses" in 1891.

The question of "tenements" may be briefly discussed here, notwithstanding that the tables and figures connected therewith are included in the latter portion of this report. A tenement was defined to be "The holding of a rent-payer," and might, therefore, consist of one or more rooms. A room was defined, for the benefit of the Enumerator, to be "an apartment, with or without partitions, having a separate entrance from a verandah, passage, or street." Supposing, therefore, that in the ground-floor chál, shown above, rooms A, B and C were rented, and occupied by one man and his family, room D was rented and occupied by another man and his family, and rooms E, F and G by a third tenant and his family, then for the purposes of the special tables, the building was entered as "one house, of one floor, containing seven rooms, and comprising three separate tenements, *viz.*, 2 three-roomed tenements, and one single-roomed tenement." In the event of room G being unoccupied, it was classified as "one vacant tenement of one room"; and the total number of tenements in the house was altered from three to four.

It will be apparent that any comparison between the house figures of 1891 and 1901 can be of little practical utility. It will suffice to mention that the authorities of 1891 discovered 56,959 occupied houses; and that we, working along strict lines, find the total number of occupied houses in the Town and Island on March 1st, 1901, to be 30,125. If the stricter and, in our opinion, more rational classification of 1901 be adopted at future censuses, valuable comparisons and inferences will be forthcoming; but, for the reasons given above, it seems advisable to neglect all reference to past statements, and deal solely with the house-figures of 1901.

The comparatively large number of unoccupied, that is to say, wholly uninhabited houses, was due mainly to the plague-exodus; and especially is this the case in the two wards C and D, which show the highest number of empty houses. In the Market about one-fifth of the total number of houses were empty, in Fanaswadi about one-fourth, in Girgaum about one-third, in Chowpatty about one-third, in Walkeshwar and Mahalaxumi about one-fourth. As has been previously remarked, these are the sections from which the annual plague-exodus takes place. So far as the Market is concerned, the vacancies are partly due to the large number of shops, which that section comprises. Other sections may have a higher death-rate or be more infected; but the emigration is nevertheless carried out from the C and D wards. It is noteworthy that in Umarkhadi, there were only 166 empty houses out of a total of 1,314, in 2nd Nagpada only 57 empty out of 523, and in Byculla 264 empty out of 1,564.

The sections containing the largest number of houses, both occupied and unoccupied, are Mahim, Worli and Sion, with 3,016, 2,725, and 2,432, respectively; but in all three areas are a considerable number of scattered huts, which have the effect of increasing the total, but do not render the sections structurally overcrowded. Coming to the central portion of the island, we find Walkeshwar with 1,652 houses, Mazagon with 1,648, the Market with 1,548, Dhobi Talao with 1,514, Mahalakshmi with 1,522, and Parel with 1,468. Umarkhadi and the North Fort contain 1,314 and 1,218 separate houses, respectively.

It is of some interest to note the variation in different sections of the average number of houses per acre; and a table is given on page 16 showing (*a*) the average number of total (occupied and unoccupied) houses per acre, and (*b*) the average number of occupied houses per acre. Under both heads, the following seven sections show the highest averages:—Chakla, Kumbharwada, Kamathipura, the Market, Khara Talao, Bhuleshvar and 2nd Nagpada; and with the exception of Bhuleshvar and the Market they are all sections marked by a high density-rate of population. The plague-exodus from these two areas inevitably lowers their rate of human density; but once the necessity for flight is removed, their considerable structural accommodation is bound to draw population into them. In the matter of both occupied and unoccupied houses, taken together, the Market ranks as a more structurally crowded section than Bhuleshvar; but the position is reversed, when we come to deal with the number of occupied houses only per acre. This result accords with the lesson drawn from comparison of the average number of persons per acre in the two sections, to the effect that, while a plague-exodus takes place from both sections, that from the Market is probably greater than that from Bhuleshvar.

One feels no surprise at Chakla heading the list with an average of 18 houses per acre and 15 occupied houses per acre. The most cursory inspection will show that it is one of the smallest areas in the island, and is at the same time densely packed with structures, not of the small one-storeyed species, but huge four-storeyed dwelling-places, with scarcely room for a sweeper to pass between them. Chakla was one of the few sections in which, at the time of dividing and numbering, it was occasionally found necessary to make one house only into one single "enumeration-block."

The sections showing the smallest number of houses to the acre are Sion, the Esplanade, Worli and Sewri. By judicious extension of communications, Sion, Sewri and Worli can each be with advantage rendered more suburban than they now are; and are also of an area sufficient to admit of the erection of more three and four-storeyed houses than they now contain. The nature of the buildings in the Esplanade keeps the average number per acre at a low figure; for structures like the Secretariat, the High Court, the Post Office, Oriental Buildings or Standard Buildings, etc., rank according to the rules of 1901 as only one house. The average number of occupied houses per acre for the whole island is 2·10. A more detailed discussion of habitations and their relation to the population will be found in the later portion of this report.

TABLE showing by sections the average number of total and occupied houses per acre.

SECTION.	No. of Houses per acre.		SECTION.	No. of Houses per acre.	
	Total.	Occupied.		Total.	Occupied.
Upper Colaba	·32	·27	Girgaum	9·36	6·56
Lower Colaba	3·08	2·07	Chowpatty	7·64	5·00
Fort, South	2·54	1·78	Walkeshwar	3·03	2·23
Fort, North	9·07	7·50	Mahalaxmi	2·37	1·70
Esplanade	1·11	·83	Tardeo	3·27	2·44
Chakla	18·96	15·89	Kamathipura	17·81	14·51
Mandvi	7·72	5·45	1st Nagpada	8·07	7·03
Umarkhadi	12·47	10·89	2nd Nagpada	15·38	13·70
Dongri	3·90	2·81	Byculla	3·06	2·54
Market	17·37	13·28	Tarwadi	2·44	1·87
Dhobi Talao	15·18	12·41	Mazagon	2·68	2·18
Fanaswadi	7·04	4·81	Parel	2·66	1·94
Bhuleshvar	17·01	14·50	Sewri	2·37	1·64
Kumbharwada	18·02	15·28	Sion	·57	·42
Khara Talao	17·02	14·19	Mahim	2·34	1·80
Khetwadi	7·47	5·92	Worli	1·49	1·22

TABLE showing by wards the total number of houses, occupied and unoccupied, on March 1st, 1901.

Ward.	Number of Houses.		
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.
A	2,386	767	3,153
B	3,669	1,011	4,680
C	5,419	1,353	6,772
D	4,692	1,776	6,448
E	5,733	1,337	7,070
F	3,614	1,345	4,959
G	4,612	1,129	5,741
Town and Island	30,125	8,718	38,843

1 to 10 per cent

10 to 20 per cent

20 to 30 per cent

30 to 50 per cent

variation per cent

VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1872.

Imperial Table II shows the net increase or decrease in each section of the island since the year 1872 ; and the chart, which we have inserted opposite this paragraph, portrays the increase or decrease per cent. in population since that year. Counting the Harbour, Docks and Railway areas together as a separate section or census charge, the island is composed of 33 sections, of which 18 show an increase per cent. and 15 show a decrease per cent. since 1872 : while the island, taken *en bloc*, shows an increase of 20·42 per cent. The sections which show the highest percentage of increase are Worli, Parel, Sion, Sewri, Byculla, and Mahim. As regards Parel, Worli, and Byculla, we should be inclined to ascribe this result mainly to the growth of mills and factories, and to the consequent immigration of an industrial population ; and this theory is to some extent confirmed by the fact that the total number of persons subsisting as actual workers and dependents upon industries classed as " Silk, Cotton, Jute, Flax, Coir, etc.," exceeds the number recorded in 1891 by about 30,900! Sewri, Sion and Mahim, on the other hand, are " sections of refuge " and offer accommodation to the fugitive population of the central portions of the island. Some few mills, it is true, have risen in Sewri during the last twenty years ; but, generally speaking, this section shares with the other two northern areas the honour of providing dwelling-room for the surplus or fugitive denizens of B, C, or D wards. It seems to us indubitable that the tide of population has been gradually setting northward during the last twenty years; for the sections lying north of Byculla, or let us say the areas comprised between Grant Road and the Mahim and Sion Causeways, have been gradually gaining population at the expense of sections like Chakla and Mandvi. Six years' plague must have doubtless heightened any tendency that may have existed among the people of B and C wards ten years ago, to move outwards to less-crowded areas; but, judging by the results of 1891, such a tendency did exist. B and C wards, as has been pointed out in the History, Part IV, were very densely populated by 1872, in consequence chiefly of the commercial delirium of the early sixties; and so long as the mania of those years lasted, the population forced itself into the central portions of the island regardless of its own convenience or the inevitable consequences. But it seems possible that, as soon as a more tranquil condition of public affairs made itself felt, the people, or let us say rather the Hindu population of B and C wards, began to feel the pressure and discomfort, and by some undefined but natural instinct commenced to seek the wider and less populous areas in the north of the island. Historically speaking, B ward belongs by prescriptive right to the Mahomedan ; for he had built houses there long before the feverish transactions of 1860—70 had enticed thither the poorer class of Hindus from the Deccan and Konkan. Is it impossible that the last thirty years have witnessed a slow but gradual reversion to the old condition of things, and that by some inscrutable law the Hindu population is gradually working back to those areas which its co-religionists first occupied in almost prehistoric ages ?

Laying theory and fancy aside, it seems to us that the future welfare of our island must lie in the steady colonisation of its northern sections. But this cannot take place without increased facilities for transit. The railways have

effected and continue to effect much; and that effect would be enhanced by a speedy and well-arranged tram service to those parts which lie at a distance from the railway. Even if no other community were willing to move further afield, it is probable that the Jains would gradually bid adieu to B and C wards, provided that no undue obstacles were placed in the way of building, and that increased facilities were provided for settling, in the north of the island.

It should be noted that the increase per cent. in Tardeo, and 1st and 2nd Nagpada, is calculated from 1881 only, inasmuch as prior to that date these areas formed portions of other sections and were not separately enumerated.

Viewing the general results, there seems no ground for despondency; for, notwithstanding the appalling mortality of the last five years, the island has added 20 per cent. to her numbers of 1872; while any loss that may have occurred between the Mint and Pydhowni, and between the Native General Library and the north boundary of Kumbharwada, has been amply compensated by a large increment of inhabitants between Byculla and the Causeways.

The Percentage of Increase or Decrease by Sections.

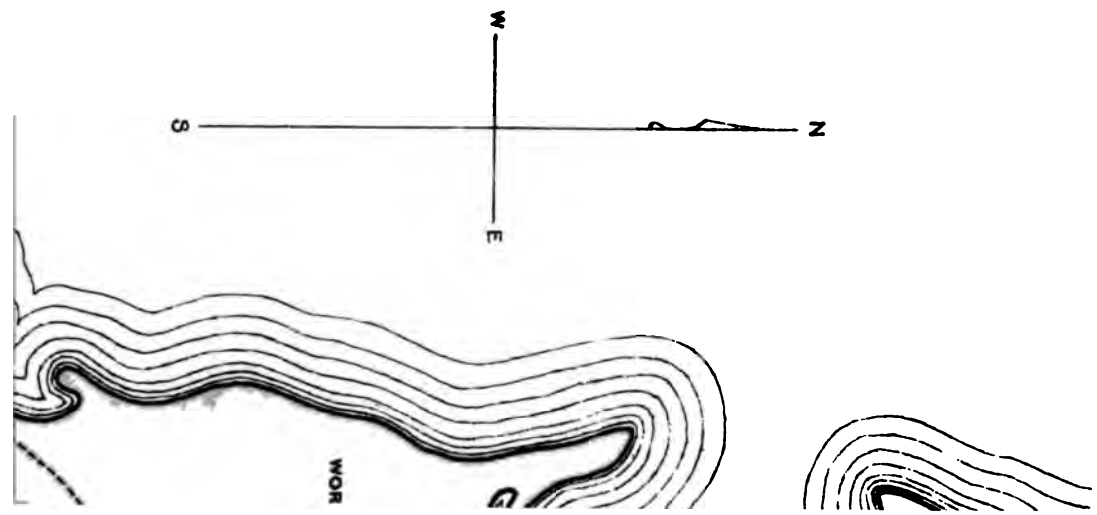
Section.	Variation per cent. since 1872.
Upper Colaba	+ 18·16
Lower Colaba	— 1·73
Fort South	+ 40·03
Fort North	— 22·79
Esplanade	— ·63
Chakla	— 33·64
Mandvi	— 10·53
Umerkhadi	— 2·79
Dongri	+ ·87
Market	— 34·22
Dhobi Talao	— 22·06
Fanaswadi	— 21 22
Bhuleshvar	— 16·09
Kumbharwada	— ·18
Khara Talao	— 2·01
Khetwadi	+ 9·44
Girgaum	— 29·99
Chaupati	— 10·65
Walkeshwar	+ 36·45
Mahalaxmi	+ 319·08
Tardeo	+ 3·34
Kamathipura	— 43·17
1st Nagpada	+ 12·86
2nd Nagpada	+ 16·76
Byculla	+ 105·61
Tarwadi	+ 83·08
Mazagon	+ 33·18
Parel	+ 142·99
Sewri	+ 108·38
Sion	+ 119·87
Mahim	+ 91·37
Worli	+ 353·97
Harbour, Docks, &c.	+ 64·16
Town and Island	+ 20·42

RELIGION.

Table VI shows the various religions followed by the inhabitants of the island, and the number of persons recorded in the schedules under each heading. Each class of schedule was on the whole well-filled-up; but cases have occurred here and there in Household and Private schedules of clearly erroneous entries. Such statements as "The spirit of the Inscrutable" or "Father, Monotheist; Mother, Atheist; and Son, Theist," were clearly inspired by a desire, not uncommon among persons who should know better, to air a meagre wit at the expense of the Abstraction Office.

Perhaps the most noteworthy result is the increase in the proportion borne by the Mahommedan community to the total population. Ten years ago the Muslimin formed 18·9 per cent. of the whole population: to-day they form 20·07 per cent. Moreover, more Mahommedan males have been recorded than in 1881 and 1891; while the number of females is very little short of the number recorded ten years ago: and this in spite of the fact that the death-rate among Mahommedan females has during the last few years been high. In 1899, for example, the death-rate per 1,000 from all causes among Moslem females was 86·55; while in the four sections, mainly occupied by followers of the Prophet, *viz.*, Chakla, Umarkhadi, Khara Talao and 2nd Nagpada, the total death-rate per 1,000 of population ranged from 61·03 to 98·30. The main reason for the increase is believed to be better enumeration, which was rendered possible partly by the fact that the Muslimin have learnt to be less suspicious of Government's actions, but chiefly because the recognised leaders of the various Mahommedan communities endeavoured to the best of their ability to ensure that the census staff obtained the required information about individuals. A gentleman, well acquainted with the Mahommedan quarters of the city, has suggested another reason, which may have contributed to the increase; namely, that during famine years, when the price of food-grains in the city rises, and large numbers of destitute pour into Bombay, the lower and poorer classes of Hindus are very prone to adopt the faith of Islam, with a view to sharing in the daily allowances of food supplied by the rich masjids in Kolsa Moholla, Nawab Moholla and similar localities. In any case, it seems clear that the Mahommedan does not fly from the city in times of epidemic disease to the same extent as the Hindu or Jain. The number of Mahommedan females to 1,000 males may also be taken perhaps as a proof of better enumeration. It stands at 617·12, and raises the Mahommedan to the third place among those communities which contain the largest proportion of women.

In regard to territorial distribution, the accompanying map will show that the Muslimin predominate in four sections, forming therein from 62 to 67 per cent. of the total sectional population. They also form about one-third of the total population of Bhuleshvar. The sections which may be regarded as almost entirely destitute of them are the South Fort and Fanaswadi, where they form only 2 per cent. of the total population. A fair number, *viz.*, 32 per cent. of the total floating population, are recorded as Mahommedans in the Harbour schedules; while under the heading of "Homeless," they form roughly 23 per cent. of the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total, and, as is only natural, are more numerous in B ward than in any other. Apparently, D ward (Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Mahalakshmi and Walkeshwar) offers little encouragement to the houseless beggar: for only 115 homeless were found there; and of these only 4 were Mahommedans.

The Christian, Parsi and Jew population each form approximately the same percentage of the total population that they did ten years ago, as will be plain from the subjoined statement:—

	1881.	1891.	1901.
Christian	5·5	5·5	5·8
Parsi	6·3	5·8	5·9
Jew	0·5	0·6	0·6

One might have supposed that the Christian community would have shown a net decrease of proportion to the total population, by reason of a high mortality-rate among Native Christians. But possibly the very low death-rate among Europeans, notably in 1899 when the rate was the lowest recorded since 1894, has militated against such a result. Further, the Christian, Parsi and Jew are more ready than the members of other communities to take advantage of the lessons of sanitary science, and to submit to such precautionary measures as inoculation. It is worth noting also that European males and females have increased by 6 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively since 1891. Turning to the proportion of females to males by religion, one finds the Jew community heading the list with 921 females to 1,000 males, the Parsi next with 904, and, as we have previously remarked, the Mahommedan third with 617. Among Christians, there are only 520 females to every 1,000 males.

The bulk of the Christian population lives in Upper Colaba and the North Fort, the remainder living in smaller numbers in the Esplanade, Dhobi Talao, Walkeshwar, and Mazagon. Some 5,000 odd appear among the floating population; and 119, of whom three only are females, are described as "Homeless." The Anglican Church claims the largest number of followers; the number of its adherents standing to the Roman Catholic community in the proportion of 2·36 : 1. Persons belonging to these two chief denominations are found in every section of the island, except Bhuleshvar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada. Among minor sects, we note that Baptists and Methodists have increased by 46 and 47 per cent. respectively since 1891, and that Presbyterians and Salvationists have decreased by 60 and 67 per cent.

The Parsis reign for the most part in the North Fort and Dhobi Talao, where they form respectively 43 and 32 per cent. of the total sectional population. An appreciable number also are resident in Khetwadi. Though history connects the name of the Parsi with dockyards and shipbuilding, a comparatively trivial number spend their life afloat; while the general well-being of the community is perhaps shown by the fact that out of the total number of homeless and destitute only 24 are Parsis. For the same reason the small Jew community, which is scattered all over the island, appears to be fairly prosperous. The larger proportion of them frequent the South Fort, Mandvi, Umarkhadi, Dongri, and the two Nagpadas.

The proportion borne by Hindus in general to the total population has decreased from 66·1 to 65·5; while the Jains, also, who formed 3 per cent. of the population in 1891, now form only 1 per cent. It is surprising that the Hindu population does not show a larger decrease; for such of them as are able and can afford to do so, have fled from the city; and the death-rate among low-caste Hindu males and females has risen on occasions as high as 122 and 143 per 1,000 of population. On the other hand, the average number of Hindu females to 1,000 Hindu males has risen from 571 in 1891 to 610 in 1901; and in those sections which may be regarded as Hindu industrial areas, the proportion of females to males is high. The only plausible inference is that the extremely bad seasons which have occurred during the last five years have resulted in a very large immigration of female operatives and dependents, an immigration large enough to more than counterbalance an annual emigration and a very high death-rate.

The same phenomenon confronts us in the matter of the Jains. The community, as a whole, has suffered very greatly from the plague; and, judging from annual mortality-tables, the Jain female population has been handicapped by a very high death-rate (96 per 1,000 in 1899): and yet, according to the present census results, the Jain women show comparatively a much smaller decrease than the men; while the proportion of females to 1,000 males in the community is greater than it has ever been for the last twenty years. Since 1891, the Jain male population has decreased by 46 per cent. roughly, and the Jain female population by 33 per cent. Speaking generally, one might say that the total decrease of numbers has resulted from (*a*) a considerable Bania exodus and (*b*) a high plague-mortality; but that in regard to sex, cause (*a*) has had far more effect upon the males, the majority of whom had left their women up-country, than upon such of the Jain female population as have made their homes in Bombay: and that cause (*b*) is almost entirely responsible for a decrease of the female Jain population. The fact that at this moment there are only 381 females to every 1,000 males points to the fact that the bulk of the Jain community are males, whose families have presumably been left up-country and who, therefore, feel less compunction in flying from the city on the periodical outbreak of a disease, which has scourged the community more severely than any other class of people, excepting perhaps the low-caste Hindus.

Turning to territorial distribution, the Hindus may be said to largely preponderate in every section except the few that we have mentioned as monopolised by the Parsi, Christian or Musalman; and in areas such as Dongri, Kumbharwada, Girgaum, Parel, Sewri and Worli, they average from 80 per cent. to 90 per cent. of the total population of those sections. The Jains, on the other hand, bear no appreciable proportion to the total population, except in Mandvi and the Market, where they respectively form 11 and 7 per cent. of the sectional population. Mandvi has been a Jain centre for the last seventy or eighty years; and notwithstanding a natural disinclination to shift from places like Dongri Street and Clive Road, which form, so to speak, their "watan," I fancy that there is some desire among the better-educated Jains to seek more remote but less notoriously unhealthy areas. Some light is thrown upon the general welfare and occupation of the Jains by the fact that there are only 10 homeless Jains in the island; and that out of a Harbour population of nearly 25,000, they number only 152.

The Hindus, on the other hand, supply a larger proportion of (*a*) the Destitute, and (*b*) Floating population, than any other community; and so far as the former are concerned, they are to be found in greater numbers between Colaba Point and the Carnac Road than in any other portion of the island.

As regards other religions, one may note the almost complete absence of Sikh women; and that Buddhist males are nearly treble as numerous as Buddhist females. The appearance of Buddhists in A ward might seem at first sight curious or incredible: but we have satisfied ourselves from scrutiny of the schedules that the statement is correct, and that the numbers roughly represent the members of certain well-known Japanese banking-houses and their families. The cause of the preponderance of Buddhist females in Tardeo and Kamathipura will be obvious to any one who takes a stroll along the thoroughfare dividing those two sections. Agnosticism, Free-thinking and Theosophism share with a strange creed, recorded as "Optimism", the honour of being to all intents and purposes non-existent!

Religion.	Population.	Percentage of total population of Island.
Hindu	508,608	65·54
Mahommedan	155,747	20·07
Christian	45,176	5·82
Jain	14,248	1·83
Parsi	46,231	5·96
Jew and others...	5,357	·78

Table showing the number of females to 1,000 males—by religion.

Religion.	The No. of females to 1,000 males.
Hindu	610·01
Mahommedan	617·12
Christian	520·82
Buddhist	348·12
Jain	381·15
Sikh	47·61
Parsi	904·31
Jew and others	921·44

per 1000 Males

s per 1000 Males

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

The proportion borne by the female population to the male population of the island as a whole has increased since 1891; for whereas in that year the number of females to 1,000 males was 586 only, it now stands at 617. It appears, indeed, as if there had been a gradual return towards the conditions of 1872 and 1881, when the number of females to 1,000 males was recorded as 649 and 664 respectively. It is somewhat difficult to account for the rise in the proportion in 1901, except on the supposition that the female population of ten years ago was largely underestimated. It is true that famine conditions during recent years in several districts of this Presidency may have led to a larger immigration of women in search of work; but against this has to be reckoned the appalling mortality of the last five years in the city itself, which is *prima facie* bound to effect a reduction in numbers. The proportion of females to 1,000 males, however, varies considerably by sections. Excluding the Harbour and Docks, in which the female population must always be limited, and this year stands to the male population in the ratio roughly of 1 : 10, we find that the proportion of females is higher in Dongri than anywhere else, namely, 770 per 1,000 males; that Kamathipura and 2nd Nagpada rank next with 748; and Mahim and Tardeo third with 719 and 716 respectively. Mandvi stands fourth on the list with 705. In the mill-centre, that is to say in Byculla, Parel, Sewri, Mahalakshmi and Worli, the proportion varies between 630 and 670: while Upper Colaba, the Esplanade, and the South Fort are characterised by the lowest proportion, namely, 434, 431 and 234 per 1,000 respectively. One may perhaps say generally that in those areas largely patronised by Europeans or Goanese, the proportion of females to males is lowest, while it is highest in those localities inhabited by Mahomedans and the lower classes of Hindus.

A perusal of the numbers counted under each age-period shows that both males and females are more numerous between the ages of 20 and 35 than at any other age. Between 5 and 20 the total population rises gradually in numbers, increases very suddenly between 20 and 30, drops considerably after the age of 35, and then again after 45. The smallest proportion of the population belongs to the 55—60 period; but the numbers of those, who have passed their 60th year, are practically co-extensive with the numbers of those between the ages of 45 and 50. The proportion of females to 1,000 males is highest at the age-period 0—5, namely, 1,031 : between the ages of 5 and 10, the proportion drops slightly to 929, again to 629 between the ages of 20 and 25, and continues to decrease until the age-period 35—40, when it stands at the lowest figure, namely 419. From that point it again commences to increase, up to the figure of 869 at the age of 60 and over. The female population is far more numerous between the ages 0 to 10, and 55 to 60 and over, than at any other period of life, and is least numerous at the ages when child-bearing and the performance of domestic duties may be reasonably expected of them. It has been stated by several persons that the sickness of the last five years in the city has resulted in very large numbers of women seeking their country homes prior to the birth of children and remaining there instead of returning; and to this view the facts and figures

given above and support : for, from the age of 15 to the age of 40 the women steadily decrease in numbers, from the age of 40 to the age of 60 and over they steadily increase.

A word may be said on the subject of the infant population of the city, that is to say, children under one year of age. Ten years ago it numbered a little over 25,000 ; and during the six years prior to 1897, the year of the great plague exodus, the rate of infant mortality was fairly constant. But with the plague came dislocation of family life and desolation of many a home ; and its disastrous effect upon infant life is indirectly shadowed forth by the fact that, notwithstanding a huge exodus of population in 1897 and 1898, the rate of infant mortality was almost up to the normal. In 1899 the rate rose to 330 per thousand ; and in 1900 it is stated variously as 530 or 640 per thousand. In view of the recent famine, and the consequent inflow into the city of persons in a low state of vitality ; in view also of the figures of the infant population in 1901, we are inclined to hold that 640 per thousand is not too high an estimate of the infant mortality-rate. Whether there is such a thing as plague sterility, it is not for us to discuss ; but either from this cause, or from emigration, the birth-rate of recent years has been extremely low. This fact coupled with a truly terrible mortality has brought the number of our infant population down from 25,000 in 1891 to 9,900 odd in 1901 !

The civil condition of the population next demands attention : and, dealing with the relation borne by the married, unmarried and widowed of each main religion to the total population of the island, it appears that married Hindus show the highest percentage, namely, 38. Unmarried Hindus form 20 per cent. of the total population of the island, as against 7 per cent. formed by unmarried Mahommedans, and 3 per cent. by both unmarried Christians and Parsis. Married Mahommedans, on the other hand, form 10 per cent. of the total population ; and married Jains form a higher percentage of the total than the unmarried. But this increase of married over unmarried, which is common to Hindus, Mahommedans and Jains, is not followed in the case of Parsis, Christians and Jews, whose married population forms only 2·15, 2·22, and ·33 per cent. respectively of the total population. Under the heading of widowed, Hindus show the highest percentage, namely, 6 ; Mahommedans stand next with a percentage of 2, and Jews and others last with a percentage of ·06.

It is worthy of note that for the island as a whole, the proportion of unmarried persons per 1,000 of population has steadily risen during the last twenty years from 336 in 1881 to 354 in 1901 ; while the proportion of the widowed per 1,000, which decreased slightly between 1881 and 1891, has now risen to a higher figure than before, namely, 98. The married element, on the other hand, has decreased ; and decreased more largely during the last ten years than in the previous decade ; for whereas the proportion per 1,000 fell from 575 to 565 only in 1891, it has now decreased to 548. The married population, however, still forms over 50 per cent. of the total population of the island, as against 35 per cent. unmarried and 9 per cent. who are widowed. Widowed females, it is noticed, are considerably in excess of widowed males; but under the other two main heads, the men are roughly double the women in numbers. It appears that among Parsis, the

unmarried, both male and female, form the highest percentage of the whole community; that only 36 per cent. of the Parsi population is married; and that among the widowed, the women are more than treble as numerous as the men. The percentage borne by married Parsis to the total population of that race is highest between the ages 30 and 35; and excluding the age-periods from 0 to 15, it appears that the percentage borne by the unmarried to the total population is highest at the age-period 15—20, and steadily decreases from that point upwards to the age of 60. The widowed of this community hardly appear in appreciable numbers till the 45—50 age-period, and even at the age of 60 and over form only 2 per cent. of the total population.

The distribution of the married, unmarried and widowed in various sections is worth passing remark. Dongri, Tardeo, Kamathipura and Mandvi stand easily first among those sections which contain, relatively to their several populations, the highest number of married persons; while Dhobi Talao, Upper Colaba and the North Fort stand last. Upper Colaba, also, is the only section in the island in which the percentage of the unmarried population is higher than the percentage of the married; this being doubtless due to the considerable European military element in that section. In the North Fort and Dhobi Talao the unmarried approximate more nearly to the married than in any other section of the island. The percentage of widowed persons is highest in 1st Nagpada and Chowpatty and lowest in the North Fort; but in no portion of the island does the widowed population form more than 12·65 per cent. of the total. Generally speaking, in every section from 50 to 60 per cent. of the population are married, 30 to 40 per cent. are unmarried, and 8 to 10 per cent. are widowed.

A study of civil condition relatively to age-periods proves that the married population increases steadily during the three age-periods between 15 and 30, forming 10 per cent. of the total population at the period 25—30. From that point it decreases more rapidly than it increased, until at the age-period 60 and over, it forms only 1 per cent. of the total population of the island of all ages together. The unmarried naturally bulk more largely in the lower age-periods, and, from the period 10—15 onwards, decrease very steadily, until after the age of 35, when they cease to form any appreciable percentage of the total population. The percentage of the widowed to the total population of all ages taken together, which up to the age-period 30—35 is trivial, presents a curiously zigzag course from that point. Starting at 1 in the period 30—35, it alternately falls from and rises to that number, until the period of 60 and over is reached, when it stands at 1·64.

It is convenient to enter here a few comments upon Imperial Table XIV, which was prepared for Prabhus only. The community appears nowhere in the South Fort, Mandvi, Dongri or Khara Talao; and so far as other sections are concerned, is more numerous in Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Girgaum, Sion and Mahim, than in other parts of the island. The three last-named sections may be regarded as the real home of the Prabhu by prescriptive right; while his presence nearer the Fort has resulted naturally from his predilection for clerical and commercial business. The larger proportion of the Prabhu population, that is to say, 48 per cent., is unmarried; and the unmarried males are more numerous than the unmarried females. But whereas the unmarried males are appreciably in excess of

the married males, there is very little difference in the numbers of unmarried and married females. The married Prabhu population forms 37 per cent. of the total; and 17 per cent. of the total represents a married female population. The widowed population forms 13 per cent. only of the total, and is composed mostly of females, whose numbers are nearly four times as large as the number of widowed males.

Married Prabhus between the ages of 20 and 40 form a higher percentage of the total population, not only than the married at other age-periods, but also than the unmarried and widowed at any one age-period. The unmarried population, on the other hand, is greatest between the ages of 5 and 12, and forms about 15 per cent. of the whole Prabhu community. At the three age-periods, 12—15, 15—20, 20—40, the unmarried population forms from 6 to 8 per cent. only of the total; but with the single exception of the 20—40 period, this is a higher percentage than is shown by the married and widowed of those ages. It is noteworthy that between the ages of 0 and 5 there is only one married female child, and only five female children married between the ages of 5 and 12. Among the widowed there are no children of under 5 years of age, and only two girls so circumstanced between the ages of 5 and 12. The numbers of the widowed of both sexes are inappreciable up to the age-period 15—20; from 20 to 40, they form a very small proportion of the total; and it is only after the age of 40 that they can be said to form any noticeable percentage of the whole Prabhu population.

TABLE showing the number of females to 1,000 males.

Section.	The No. of females to 1,000 males.
Upper Colaba	434·37
Lower Colaba	605·99
Fort South	234·70
Fort North	688·43
Esplanade	431·44
Chakla	661·94
Mandvi	705·42
Umarkhadi	692·71
Dongri	770·58
Market	516·76
Dhobi Talao...	666·17
Fanaswadi	629·85
Bhuleshvar	579·77
Kumbharwada	681·15
Khara Talao	635·20
Khetwadi	667·58
Girgaum	624·52
Chaupati	639·61
Walkeshwar	531·53
Mahalakshmi	651·78
Tardeo	716·04
Kamathipura	748·34
1st Nagpada	676·75
2nd Nagpada	748·09
Byculla	668·77
Tarwadi	603·96
Mazagon	683·72
Parel	634·36
Sewri	658·16
Sion	680·62
Mahim	719·47
Worli	668·11
Harbour and Docks, &c.	107·67
Bombay Town and Island	617·40

TABLE showing the percentage of unmarried, married and widowed in each section to the total population of the section :—

Section.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
Upper Colaba	52·38	41·18	6·44
Lower Colaba	34·91	55·46	9·63
Fort South	41·80	52·97	5·23
Fort North	42·29	47·91	9·80
Esplanade	35·99	57·04	6·97
Chakla	37·94	52·29	9·77
Mandvi	31·01	58·01	10·98
Umarkhadi	37·36	52·02	10·62
Dongri	30·08	59·45	10·47
Market	32·33	58·17	9·50
Dhobi Talao...	42·27	47·13	10·60
Fanaswadi	38·75	49·51	11·74
Bhuleshvar	33·58	54·89	11·53
Kumbharwada	30·75	57·80	11·45
Khara Talao...	35·26	54·72	10·02
Khetwadi	38·80	51·36	9·84
Girgaum	35·28	53·37	11·35
Chowpatty	35·61	52·16	12·23
Walkeshwar	35·49	56·85	7·66
Mahalakshmi	36·17	53·96	9·87
Tardeo	32·59	59·70	7·71
Kamathipura	29·65	58·46	11·89
1st Nagpada...	29·84	57·51	12·65
2nd Nagpada	34·28	55·25	10·47
Byculla	33·15	57·44	9·41
Tarwadi	36·06	55·44	8·50
Mazagon	37·42	52·98	9·60
Parel...	34·53	55·22	10·25
Sewri	33·42	57·58	9·00
Sion	36·56	54·41	9·03
Mahim	38·89	51·29	9·82
Worli	35·76	55·24	9·00
Harbour and Docks, &c.	36·20	58·75	5·05
Bombay Town and Island	35·39	54·84	9·77

TABLE showing the percentage of unmarried, married and widowed in each main religion to total population of the Island.

Main Religions.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
Hindu	20·28	38·68	6·58
Mahommedan	7·66	10·41	2·00
Christian	3·16	2·22	·44
Jain	·64	1·06	·13
Parsi...	3·25	2·15	·56
Jew and others	·39	·33	·06

TABLE showing the number of married, unmarried, and widowed per 1,000 of population during the last 20 years.

—	1881.	1891.	1901.
Married	575	565	548
Unmarried	336	349	354
Widowed	89	86	98

TABLE showing the percentage of married, unmarried, and widowed to total population of the Island.

—	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.
Males	34·86	24·14	2·82
Females	19·98	11·25	6·95
Both sexes	54·84	35·39	9·77

TABLE showing the number of females per 1,000 males at each age-period.

Ages.	No. of females to 1,000 males at each age-period.
0—1	999
1—2	1,079
2—3	1,068
3—4	1,033
4—5	994
0—5	1,031
5—10	929
10—15	684
15—20	706
20—25	629
25—30	480
30—35	441
35—40	419
40—45	511
45—50	556
50—55	688
55—60	716
60 and over	869

TABLE showing percentage of unmarried, married and widowed at each age-period to total population of the Island.

Age.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
0—1	1·28	.....	.....
1—2	·89	·01	.....
2—3	1·57	·02	.....
3—4	1·52	·02	.....
4—5	1·53	·03	.....
0—5	6·79	·08	.....
5—10	8·06	·36	·03
10—15	7·19	1·93	·10
15—20	5·01	4·72	·26
20—25	3·86	8·75	·56
25—30	2·34	10·73	·89
30—35	1·04	9·94	1·11
35—40	·41	5·81	·92
40—45	·31	5·57	1·49
45—50	·12	2·26	·84
50—55	·13	2·44	1·41
55—60	·04	·77	·52
60 and over.	·09	1·48	1·64

TABLE showing percentage of unmarried, married and widowed Prabhus to total Prabhu population.

——	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
Male ...	29·54	0·32	2·97
Female ...	18·93	17·55	10·69
Both sexes ...	48·47	37·87	13·66

TABLE showing percentage of unmarried, married and widowed Prabhus of both sexes to total Prabhu population by age-periods.

Age.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
0—5	9·54	·02	.....
5—12	15·47	·16	·05
12—15	6·77	·45	.....
15—20	7·95	3·56	·20
20—40	8·45	23·04	3·69
40 and over.	·29	10·64	·72

EDUCATION.

At the census of 1891 the population was divided for the purpose of educational statistics into three classes, namely, " Learning, Literate, and Illiterate." This triple division has now been discarded in favour of the dual division into " Literates " and " Illiterates, " the word " Literate " being defined as "ability to both read and write any one language. " For the purposes of comparison with the statistics of 1901, it has been deemed advisable to consider the " Learners " of 1891 as illiterates ; and this being so, it appears that in 1891 some 20 per cent. of the total population was literate, and roughly 79 per cent. was illiterate. This was a satisfactory result, when compared with the results of 1881 ; for at that date the literates formed only 17 per cent. of the total, while the illiterate approximated to some 82 per cent. Turning now to Table VIII of 1901, we find that the actual number of the illiterate is smaller than in 1881 and in 1891, while the number of the literate, though less than it was in 1891, is yet greater than the number recorded 20 years ago. At the present moment the literate form 19·06, and the illiterate 80·94 per cent. of the total population. It is not improbable that the very slight increase in the proportion borne by the illiterate to the total population is due in some degree to the new system of enumeration followed at the census of 1901. "The tendency where people return themselves," remarked Mr. Drew, " will always be towards exaggerating the number of literate" ; and on the supposition that this theory is correct, it stands to reason that the proportion of literate persons in 1901 must be smaller than the proportion ten years ago ; for in the year under report the Enumerators, whose standard of literacy would usually be higher than that of the house-holders, filled up the columns of the schedule with their own hands for the bulk of the population. The percentage borne by the literate and illiterate of both sexes to the total population of the island varies considerably : for example, of the total of 776,006, only 15 per cent. are literate males ; and only 3 per cent. are literate females ; while the remainder are composed of illiterate males and females to the extent roughly of 46 and 34 per cent. respectively. Illiterate males, then, form by far the most numerous division ; but at the same time the education of the male sex is much more wide-spread than that of the female sex, which only contributes 3 per cent., who are literate, to the total population of the island.

Turning to the subject of education by religion, it is apparent that the Jain community shows the highest percentage of literate males, who form 49·91 per cent. of the total Jain population. Their literate women, however, are few ; and form almost as small a proportion of the total Jain population as literate Musulman women do of the total Moslem population. Next to the Jain community, literate males are most numerous among the Parsis, the third place being occupied by Christians, the fourth by Jews, the fifth by Hindus, and the sixth by Mahomedans, whose literate males form only 12 per cent. of the total Mahomedan population. When we turn to the figures of literate females, however, this order is changed : for while the Musulman population still holds the lowest place, as in the case of male literacy, yet the Parsis stand easily first, as comprising the largest proportion of literate females, *viz.*, 27 per cent. After them rank

in order the Hindus, Christians, Jews, and Jains, whose literate women form 15, 14, 13, and 2 per cent. of their respective numbers. The high standard of education among the Parsis, and among Jain males, coupled with the comparative neglect of learning among the females of the latter community are phenomena which were also noticed by the census officer of 1881. So far as the male sex is concerned, these two communities and the Christian population are the only ones in which the proportion of literates exceeds the proportion borne by the illiterates to the total population. Among Jews the number of literate males is approximately equal to the number of illiterate males. The Parsis form the only community in which the proportion of literate females exceeds the proportion of the illiterate; under every other main head of religion, and notably among Musulmans, Jains and Jews, the proportion borne by women, who can neither read nor write any language, greatly exceeds the proportion of those who have perceived the advantages of education.

If one glance for a moment at the registration divisions of the island, it will appear that in no single section do the literate number more than the illiterate. Only in the South Fort and North Fort does the percentage of the former approximate at all closely to the latter, who form 52 per cent. and 54 per cent., respectively, of the total population of those two sections. Leaving the Fort aside, the three sections which are marked by the highest percentage of literates are Dhobi Talao, with its considerable Parsi population, Upper Colaba with a fair European military element, and the Market, which shelters so many members of the native trading community, to whom an ability to read and write at least one vernacular is absolutely essential. The existence or non-existence of educational establishments in this or that area appears to have no bearing whatever upon the figures recorded in Table VIII: and it is open to question whether, had the subdivision of "Learners" been adopted at the late census, the proportion of pupils would have been higher in sections which are tolerably well-furnished with schools. As matters now stand, one finds that in the Esplanade, Khetwadi, Mazagon and Mahim, which contain more schools than any other section, the illiterate form 70, 75, 85, and 75 per cent., respectively, of the total population of those sections. Dongri, Kamathipura and Sewri are marked by the highest percentage of illiterate, namely 92, and are followed closely by 2nd Nagpada, 1st Nagpada, Kumbharwada, Byculla, Parel and Worli, where from 90 to 91 per cent. of the population is wholly devoid of any learning. Dongri and Sewri, it may be mentioned, contain no school buildings of any kind, and Kamathipura contains only one. The population of all three sections is distinctly of low class and poor, and has no ambition or idea of teaching its children to do more than follow the industrial or labour occupation of their fathers.

Turning to education according to age-periods, it will be seen that the proportion borne by the illiterate to the total population between the ages 0 and 10 stands at 94 per cent. ; that from 10 to 15, this figure decreases to 78 per cent., and once again to 76 per cent. at the age-period 15-20. It is perhaps natural that the percentage of illiterate should be highest at the age-period 0-10, and further that the percentage, which gradually drops up to the age of 20, should again rise at the age-period 20 and over ; for the great mass of the illiterate labour-population immigrates to the city after the completion of the 20th year of age. Males and

females who can neither read nor write form an equal proportion of the total population at the age-period 0-10; from 10 to 15, and at 20 and over, the percentage of illiterate females falls considerably below that of the males; and it is only at the period 15 to 20 that the proportions borne by illiterate males and females to the total population at that period approximate more closely to one another. The precise reason for this phenomenon it is not easy to give, unless one supposes that female immigration is more general between the ages of 15 and 20 than at earlier or later periods of life; owing to the fact that at that period they are less tied down to domestic and maternal duties, and can more easily seek their own livelihood and subsistence.

So far as English education is concerned, the proportion both of males and females literate in this language is highest at the age-period 15 to 20, but only drops very slightly at the period 20 and over. Females literate in English do not form more than 2 per cent. of the population at any age-period, and males not more than 7 per cent.; while of the total population of all ages, 5 per cent. and 1 per cent. only are recorded as males and females, respectively, who can both read and write English. These figures nevertheless compare favourably with all other languages, except Gujarathi: males, for example, who are literate in Marathi and Hindustani form only 3 per cent. and 1 per cent. of the total population of all ages; and females, literate in the same two languages, only ·70 and ·11 per cent. At no single age-period do women literate in Hindustani form even 1 per cent. of the total; and, in the case of Marathi, they only number one in a hundred between the ages of 10 and 20. On the other hand, males literate in Gujarathi form 8 per cent. and 9 per cent. of the population, respectively, at the age-periods 10-15 and 15-20; while at the age of 20 and over, and at all ages together, they total to 8 per cent. and 7 per cent. of the population. Females literate in this language form 2 per cent. of the total population of all ages together. So far as the four main languages of Bombay Island are concerned, Gujarathi stands first as owning the largest proportion of literates, English second, Marathi third and Hindustani fourth. Persons who can read and write other languages than these form a little over 1 per cent. only of the total population.

Table IX deals with the state of education in selected communities, and is productive of somewhat curious results. Eurasians have a far smaller proportion of illiterates among their total numbers than either the Prabhus or Native Christians; and the proportion borne by their illiterate females is very nearly equal to the proportion to the total population borne by their illiterate males. Among Prabhus, on the other hand, the percentage of females, who can neither read nor write, is more than double the percentage of uneducated males; while the standard of education amongst the men does not compare at all unfavourably with the standard amongst Eurasian males. Prabhu males, literate in their home vernacular, Marathi, form as much as 42 per cent. of the total Prabhu population, while Prabhu females, who are conversant with the same vernacular, contribute 24 per cent. to the total. A knowledge of the English language is confined almost entirely to the male Prabhu; for to the whole Prabhu community the female element contributes only 2 per cent. literate in English, as against 34 per cent. who are males. Literacy in the English language is more generally

met with among Eurasians, 84 per cent. of whom, of both sexes together, are able to read and write that tongue. The standard of education amongst Native Christians appears somewhat low; for 68 per cent. of their numbers are illiterate, out of whom 40 per cent. are males and 28 per cent. are females; while the proportion to the total Native Christian population borne by males and females literate in English, stands at 18 per cent. and 5 per cent. only. This absence of literacy is no new feature: for in 1881, 47 per cent. of the males and 63 per cent. of the females, following the Christian religion, exclusive of those in the pupil stage, were illiterate, the result being almost wholly due to the large numbers of Native Christians, who were incapable of reading and writing.

A final word may be added on the subject of literacy in English. For the island, as a whole, I find that only 70 persons in 1,000 are able to both read and write that language. This proportion, however, is subject to considerable variation by sections. In the South Fort, Upper Colaba, Dhobi Talao, Esplanade, Fort North and Lower Colaba, the number of those literate in English amounts, respectively, to 364, 314, 169, 161, 160 and 157 per 1,000 of population. Khara Talao and Dongri are marked by the lowest proportion, namely 14 and 15 per 1,000; 2nd Nagpada is only slightly better with 17; Chakla, Mandvi, Umarkhadi, Kumbharwada, Kamathipura, 1st Nagpada, and Sewri contain from 20 to 30 per 1,000; Parel shows 31; The Market, Bhuleshvar, Byculla and Worli shelter from 40 to 50 persons per 1,000; Tardeo has 51; and the remaining sections from 70 to 130. Excluding the Harbour and Docks, which contain 123 per 1,000, one may say generally that literacy in English is mainly confined to the southernmost sections of the island, or to localities in which the European or Parsi element predominates.

TABLE showing the proportion borne by males and females literate in English or other languages, and by illiterate males and females to the population at each age-period.

	Age-period.	English.	Marathi.	Gujarathi.	Hindustani.	Other Languages.	Illiterate.
Males	0—10	·79	1·07	1·72	·22	·13	47·09
Females		·58	·46	·97	·13	·07	47·30
Males	10—15	4·35	4·02	8·11	·77	·61	44·77
Females		1·68	1·34	3·06	·16	·24	34·97
Males	15—20	7·35	4·35	9·33	1·03	1·58	41·18
Females		2·11	1·27	3·16	·15	·29	35·70
Males	20 & over	6·87	4·58	8·88	1·72	1·56	47·32
Females		1·15	·58	1·98	·09	·23	31·27
Males	All ages.	5·76	3·97	7·76	1·34	1·26	46·43
Females		1·21	·70	2·04	·11	·21	34·51

TABLE showing proportion borne by illiterate Eurasians, Native Christians and Prabhus to total population of those communities.

	Males.	Females.
Eurasians	7·09	8·04
Native Christians...	40·55	28·25
Prabhus	10·67	22·49

LANGUAGE.

The five languages which predominate in the island are Marathi, Gujarathi, Hindustani, English and Cutchi or Kachchhi; but the areas in which they are severally spoken vary to a great extent in size. Marathi, for example, is the language chiefly spoken in 24 out of the 33 sections, counting the Harbour and Docks as one separate section. Gujarathi predominates in six sections; while Hindustani, Kachchhi, and English predominate in only one section apiece. Moreover, the percentage of population which owns Marathi or any one of the other four languages as its mother-tongue varies by sections. Dealing with Marathi, our most widely-spoken tongue, first, we find that in Dongri, Girgaum, 1st Nagpada and in the five most northernly sections, it is the ordinary language of from 70 to 80 per cent. of the total population of those sections: that in more central areas, like Fanaswadi, Kumbharwada, Chowpatty, Mahalakshmi, Tardeo, Tarwadi and Byculla, from 60 to 70 per cent. of the population speaks it; in Lower Colaba, the Esplanade and Mazagon, from 50 to 60 per cent. use it as their everyday language; that from 40 to 50 per cent. of the people use it in Kamathipura, Walkeshvar and Khetwadi; and finally that in Upper Colaba and Umarkhadi, Marathi, though the predominating tongue, is only spoken by between 25 to 40 per cent. of the residents. Gujarathi, on the other hand, never claims so large a proportion of speakers as its sister-tongue. In the North Fort, with its strong Parsi element, it is spoken by 60 to 70 per cent. of the people; in the Market and Bhuleshvar, with their Bania population, it is spoken by 50 to 60 per cent.; while in Chakla, Dhobi Talao and Khara Talao, 40 to 50 per cent. of the population commonly make use of it.

The prevalence of Gujarathi in sections such as Chakla and Khara Talao, which are largely peopled by Mahommedans, strikes one at first sight as curious. How is it that Hindustani is not the predominating language in those areas, just as it is in 2nd Nagpada, where nearly 60 per cent. of the residents speak Hindustani? One inclines to the belief that the phenomenon is due to the difference in the status, occupation, and descent of the Muslimin living in Chakla and 2nd Nagpada. In the latter locality lives a poorer class of later-come Mahommedans, whose daily work is often performed in their own rooms, and who do not find that ignorance of Gujarathi in any way bars their earning a small daily wage. In Chakla, on the other hand, live many well-to-do members of Konkani Mahommedan firms, men who are descended from almost prehistoric unions of Arab or Persian fathers with Hindu mothers, men who have much to do with the commerce of the port, and with big Gujarat firms, and who have therefore found it necessary to lay aside their natural tongue and adopt Gujarathi, the commercial vernacular of the island. There is little doubt that many of the Moslem residents of the city are bi-lingual; and that for the purposes of their business and livelihood, they find Gujarathi of far more utility than Hindustani. Kachchhi again is closely allied to Gujarathi, and so far as the eastern portion of the island is concerned, is widely used in commercial transactions. The presence of the Oswals and other Bania communities from Cutch is of itself sufficient reason for the predominance of this vernacular in Mandvi. It is spoken by 34 per cent. of the population of that section; but cannot be held to predominate in any other area

A certain number of persons in Umarkhadi and Chakla do make use of it in every-day life ; but, generally speaking, it will not be found in the inland, northern or southern divisions of the island.

With the exceptions noted above, the language predominating in any one section usually coincides with the character of the section, as shown by "Religion". Thus 2nd Nagpada speaks Hindustani ; and the South Fort, or 26 per cent. of its population, speaks English.

Some further light is thrown upon the size of our female population by enquiry into the proportion borne by females speaking any one language to the total population speaking that language. Thus in Dongri, Girgaum, 1st Nagpada, and the five most northernly sections, females form about 30 per cent. of the Marathi-speaking population, as against a total of 70 to 80 per cent. of Marathi speakers ; whereas in Upper Colaba and Umarkhadi, Mahalakshmi and Kamathipura the percentage of females approximates to about half the percentage of the total Marathi-speaking population. In the South Fort the English-speaking females form only 7 per cent. of the total English-speaking population; and the next most common tongue in this section is Goanese, which is allied to the Konkani dialect, and the female speakers of which form 2 per cent. of the total population of the South Fort, speaking that language. In 2nd Nagpada, Hindustani and Marathi are the two languages most widely spoken by females, who form respectively 22 per cent. and 15 per cent. of the total sectional population, speaking those tongues. In Chakla and Khara Talao, Gujarathi is by no means so universal among females, as might be supposed from a cursory examination of the total Gujarathi-speaking population : for in the former section a considerable number speak Kachchhi, and in the latter Hindustani. It is quite possible that Konkani Mahommedan females, resident in the commercial sections of the city, have adopted their male relatives' practice of discarding Hindustani ; but as one travels further from the bandars and centres of native trade, one finds Hindustani reasserting itself among the female Mahommedan population, and appearing as the second most universal language in Kamathipura, 1st Nagpada, Byculla, Tarwadi, and Mazagon.

Speaking generally, the changes are rung upon Marathi, Gujarathi and Hindustani in every section ; but in a few localities one of these main vernaculars yields place to other languages ; as for example in Upper Colaba, where English takes; he place of Gujarathi, in Lower Colaba where English takes the place of Hindustani, in the Fort South where English is paramount, in Chakla where Kachchhi takes the place of Marathi, and in Mandvi of Hindustani ; and lastly in Kamathipura, where Telugu occupies the position held by Gujarathi in other sections. Four thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven persons in Kamathipura speak Telugu ;—a fact which confirms our belief that the Hyderabad, which figures as the birth-place of so many residents of that section, is the Deccan city and not the Sind district.

Some idea can be formed of the cosmopolitan character of our city and island by observing that 62 different languages or dialects are spoken within its limits, namely, 10 under group A, 21 under group B, 10 under group C, 17 under group D and 4 under group E. As regards group A, it is worth while noting

the almost entire absence of Kanarese, which in the earliest days of British dominion was second only in importance to English and Portuguese. The earliest code of laws drafted by the Company was ordered to be translated into Portuguese and Kanarese : but the Kanarese-speaking people have been gradually displaced by the Marathi and Hindustani-speakers, so that at the present moment the Dravidian speech appears hardly at all, save in the South Fort and Worli, where it is the mother-tongue of only 182 and 201 persons respectively. Goanese or Gomantaki we have already noticed in the South Fort : but the numerically-greatest number of those who claim it as their mother-tongue is to be found in Dhobi Talao and Mazagon ; and the same remark is applicable to Portuguese. It is not unlikely that Enumerators have used the term "Portuguese" somewhat loosely, meaning thereby the language of persons, hailing from Goa or bearing names of Portuguese origin ; and that several of the "Portuguese-speakers" of Mazagon and Dhobi Talao are really speakers of Konkani or Gomantaki. Howsoever this be, Mazagon and Dhobi Talao, especially that portion of the latter known as Cavel, have never lost the impress placed upon them by the era of Portuguese dominion. Sindhi appears chiefly in Mandvi and Chakla ; while speakers of Bengali seem to frequent C ward. The fact that Kamathipura contains only one Sindhi-speaker is a further argument in favour of the Deccan Hyderabad being the birth-place of a considerable number of the residents of that section. Both Bengali and Sindhi have a small following among the Harbour population.

Of the languages in group B, Musalmani is returned as the language spoken by certain persons resident in Mandvi, Khetwadi and Byculla. Strictly speaking, this is the name applied to the Hindustani of the Deccan, and should represent the Deccani Mahommedan element in our population : but it is not unlikely that the word is sometimes used by the public interchangeably with the word "Konkani" or "Kokni", the term loosely applied in the city to the Urdu-Marathi speech of the Konkani Mahommedans. It is no surprise to discover that Marwadi and its allied dialects, Rajasthani and Malvi, are spoken chiefly in the Market and Bhuleshvar sections. Wander down the Kalbadevi Road or pass the Bhuleshvar temple, and one cannot fail to note that this area is the home, or rather the temporary resting-place, of the Marwadi. A few representatives of the "hawker" or "small-trader" Marwadi community will be found elsewhere, notably in Walkeshwar ; but the majority of the Marwadis abide nearer the trading-centre of the native town.

Turning to group C, one notices that Hebrew is unknown in B ward, notwithstanding the fact that Israel Moholla, Samuel Street and similar places, inhabited by the Beni-Israel, are situated in that ward. Presuming that the returns are correct, the only inference is that the Jews of B ward have inhabited the island for so long a period, that Hebrew has practically been discarded by them in favour of languages spoken by the majority of the dwellers in that area. It is also to be borne in mind that the ancestors of the Beni-Israel had lived for some centuries in the coast-villages of the North Konkan, before they set foot upon this island ; and that possibly the neglect of Hebrew may have been inculcated before they journeyed hither from Nagaon, Chaul and other villages of the Kolaba

collectorate. The results recorded in 1901 in no way conflict with those of 1881, in which only 3 per cent. of the total Jew population returned Hebrew as a language ordinarily spoken. In general, those who ordinarily make use of Hebrew are to be found in A and E wards ; and in three sections of the latter, namely, Tardeo, Byculla, and 2nd Nagpada, female speakers of Hebrew outnumber the males ;— a proof possibly that the example of the B ward Jews is being followed by the male Jew population resident in other parts of the island.

Speakers of Persian appear in every single section of the island except Upper Colaba. Twenty years ago this language was unknown in Parel : but according to the present returns it is now the ordinary speech of 23 persons in that section. The Fort North, Tarwadi and Umarkhadi are the strongholds of the language, in the last-named of which appears also a dialect, recorded in the schedules as "Moghli", which we take to be equivalent to "Mugli", classified in the "Indexes of Languages" as Persian. From the way in which it is spelt in the schedules one would be inclined to look upon it as a mixed or corrupt Persian, in vogue among the Moghal-Mahommedan residents of B ward. A few speakers of "Moghli" appear in E ward, and also, curiously enough, in Worli. The majority of those who speak Chinese are to be found in the Market and are mostly of male sex. A certain number of males only appear among the Harbour population, and form the same proportion of the total Harbour and Docks population as the speakers of Japanese. Arabic is returned as the ordinary tongue of some two thousand residents, less than one-third of whom are females. B ward, the Nagpadas and Byculla shelter the majority.

In regard to group D, it may be generally stated that persons, speaking European dialects, are met with in the A and E wards and rarely in other parts of the island. Maltese appears nowhere on shore, but is spoken by 29 members of the floating population. Out of group E one notices a few cases of the Central African dialects in Mandvi, and of Swahili or South African speech in 2nd Nagpada. One language recorded in the schedules as "Maldevi" is said to be the language ordinarily used by 26 members of the Harbour and Dock population. The name appears nowhere in the "Index of Languages" prepared under the orders of the Government of India ; and, in default of any better conjecture, we should suggest that the Harbour Enumerators have entered as "Maldevi" the mother-tongue of 26 natives of the Maldive Islands. If this suggestion be correct, the word "Maldevi" should appear as "Mahl" (*vide* Index of Languages, page 82). The number of persons speaking this dialect, coupled with the fact that they belong to the heterogeneous population of the Port, militates against the theory that the entries are the outcome of studied misrepresentation.

TABLE showing the language predominating in each Section.

Section.	Language predominating.	Proportion to the total population borne by speakers.
Upper Colaba	Marathi	36·93
Lower Colaba	Do.	55·61
Fort, South	English	26·71
Fort, North	Gujarathi	64·26
Esplanade	Marathi	52·29
Chakla	Gujarathi	41·48
Mandvi	Kachchhi	34·84
Umarkhadi	Marathi	31·24
Dongri	Do.	75·15
Market	Gujarathi	55·16
Dhobi Talao	Do.	44·79
Fanaswadi	Marathi	62·17
Bhuleshvar	Gujarathi	56·49
Kumbharwada...	Marathi	62·82
Khara Talao	Gujarathi	43·28
Khetwadi	Marathi	49·88
Girgaum	Do.	75·17
Chowpatty	Do.	70·56
Walkeshwar	Do.	42·82
Mahalakshmi	Do.	61·95
Tardeo...	Do.	61·83
Kamathipura	Do.	50·23
1st Nagpada	Do.	76·46
2nd Nagpada	Hindustani	58·59
Byculla	Marathi	63·31
Tarwadi	Do.	66·62
Mazagon	Do.	58·17
Parel	Do.	81·65
Sewri	Do.	77·14
Sion	Do.	72·66
Mahim	Do.	73·20
Worli	Do.	77·63
Harbour, Docks, &c.	Do.	41·64
Bombay Town and Island	Marathi	50·63

TABLE showing the percentage of females speaking any one of three main languages to the total sectional population speaking that language.

Section.	Language.	Percentage of females.	Language.	Percentage of females.	Language.	Percentage of females.
Upper Colaba ...	Marathi ...	15·72	English ...	3·97	Hindustani ..	5·10
Lower Colaba ...	Do. ...	23·32	Gujarathi ...	4·72	English ...	5·17
Fort, South	English ...	7·06	Goanese ...	2·81	.....	.....
Fort, North	Gujarathi ...	27·62	Marathi ...	5·82	.....	.....
Esplanade	Marathi ...	18·91	Hindustani ...	2·11	.....	.....
Chakla	Gujarathi ...	15·67	Kachchhi ...	13·43	Hindustani ...	6·91
Mandvi	Kachchhi ...	15·72	Marathi ...	13·88	Gujarathi ...	7·91
Umarkhadi	Marathi ...	13·46	Hindustani ...	10·66	Kachchhi ...	10·43
Dongri	Do. ...	33·21	Gujarathi ...	3·19	Hindustani ...	3·45
Market	Gujarathi ...	20·94	Marathi ...	9·77	.....	.....
Dhobi Talao... ...	Do. ...	20·30	Do. ...	14·75	.....	.....
Fanaswadi	Marathi ...	25·08	Gujarathi ...	8·61	.....	.....
Bhuleshvar	Gujarathi ...	21·35	Hindustani ...	5·18	.....	.....
Kumbharwada ...	Marathi ...	26·06	Gujarathi ...	9·79	.....	.....
Khara Talao... ...	Gujarathi ...	17·34	Hindustani ...	11·44	.....	.....
Khetwadi	Marathi ...	19·21	Gujarathi ...	13·16	.....	.....
Girgaum	Do. ...	29·31	Do. ...	5·28	.....	.....
Chowpatty	Do. ...	27·95	Do. ...	6·42	.....	.....
Walkeshwar	Do. ...	16·22	Do. ...	9·51	.....	.....
Mahalakshmi ...	Do. ...	25·05	Do. ...	9·73	.....	.....
Tardeo	Do. ...	26·94	Do. ...	7·22	.....	.....
Kamathipura ...	Do. ...	22·67	Hindustani ...	7·59	Telugu ...	8·46
1st Nagpada... ...	Do. ...	31·32	Do. ...	4·83	.....	.....
2nd Nagpada ...	Hindustani ...	22·85	Marathi ...	15·00	.....	.....
Byculla	Marathi ...	26·95	Hindustani ...	8·59	.....	.....
Tarwadi	Do. ...	25·55	Do. ...	3·71	.....	.....
Mazagon	Do. ...	24·19	Do. ...	6·42	.....	.....
Parel	Do. ...	32·79	Gujarathi ...	2·92	.....	.....
Sewri	Do. ...	31·26	Do. ...	5·04	.....	.....
Sion	Do. ...	31·13	Do. ...	5·10	.....	.....
Mahim	Do. ...	32·54	Hindustani ...	2·41	.....	.....
Worli	Do. ...	32·50	Do. ...	2·18	Gujarathi ...	2·86
Harbour, Docks, &c....	Do. ...	4·19	Gujarathi ...	2·43	.....	.....
Bombay Town and Island.	Marathi ...	20·44	Gujarathi ...	8·05	Hindustani...	4·79

BIRTH-PLACE.

As is only natural in so cosmopolitan a city as Bombay, the number of birth places recorded is very large: and some idea of the varied nature of the population and of the wandering elements comprised therein, is afforded by the discovery that the Island itself is the birth-place of only 23 per cent. of the total number of residents. Under both main heads, *viz.*, "Born in Bombay" and "Born Elsewhere", the male population preponderates: but the excess of males over females in the former category is far less marked than the excess in the latter, in which the females number roughly 175,000 less than the males. This is only natural, when one remembers that under ordinary circumstances an immigration of labourers and others takes place in the cold weather, that many of the immigrants only come for short periods in search of wages, and that for the last five years the winter months have witnessed recurring plague epidemics. It is hardly to be expected that men, who intend to stay away a few months only, will bring their wives and children from up-country homes to a city in which the cost of living and house-rent is high, and in which there is considerable risk of infection and death.

Let us glance for a moment at the several sections of the island, and see which of them contain the highest proportion of persons born in Bombay and in other big centres of supply. The Fort North, Chakla, Dhobi Talao and 2nd Nagpada easily head the list of areas containing the largest number of indigenous, that is to say, city-born residents. Now the North Fort and Dhobi Talao are pre-eminently Parsi localities, as we have already remarked in our chapter on "Religion". Dhobi Talao contains more than one "Agiari"; while the North Fort constitutes the original resting-place of the men who first set foot on the island about 1675 A. D. There can be no question that Bombay has become during the period of British dominion quite as much the native land of the Parsi race as Surat or Ahmedabad: and the fact that these two sections contain a high percentage of the city-born population and that their female population falls very little short of their male population, is due, we believe, to their harbouring the direct descendants of the Parsis who voyaged hither during the 17th and 18th centuries. Short of some convulsion of nature, or direct banishment by Government, the middle and poorer classes of Parsis will never leave the North Fort and Dhobi Talao. They have lived and reared families there for two centuries; there they will remain, and so long as they do so, those two sections will show a high percentage of population born within the island. The same remarks are applicable to Chakla, which since 1803 has been the home of the Konkani Mahomedan. Historically speaking, the Konkani, who is descended from the old "Nawait" community, is as old a resident of the island as the Parsi, and originally shared the North Fort with the latter. He is by descent wholly distinct from the Mughal, the Pathan or more recent Mahomedan immigrants from the north of India; and so long as he remains in this, his earliest home, so long will a high percentage of the Chakla population be found to have been born in Bombay. The fourth section, 2nd Nagpada, also contains a fair number of persons belonging to communities which may be said to have made the island their home. Of these I note particularly the Bhandaris, descendants of earliest settlers, the Chambhars or Mochis, and the Jolahas.

One glance at the figures shows that the Konkan, that is to say Ratnagiri, forms a vast and unfailing source of supply of population. There are indeed only five sections in which the native of Ratnagiri forms less than 6 per cent. of the population, namely, the South Fort, an European business centre, the North Fort, home of the Parsi race, Chakla, home of the Mahommedan, Bhuleshvar, inhabited by merchants, and Khara Talao, which is given over to the Musulman. Thirty-five per cent. of the Girgaum population, forty-two per cent. of the Chowpatty population were born in the Ratnagiri district, which supplies the city with clerks, with sepoys, office-hamals, peons and others. Even in Lower Colaba this district claims 16 per cent. of the inhabitants; for there are mills and presses there, a Tramway Company's head-quarters, a cotton bandar and a Sassoon Dock, which offer steady wages to the labourer of the Konkan. And when we fare northward of B ward, Chowpatty and Walkeshwar, we find the Ratnagiri-born population ubiquitous. In Mazagon, Tarwadi, Parel, Sewri and Worli they form from 27 to 44 per cent. of the total population of those sections, while in Tardeo, Byculla, Sion, Mahim and the Docks, they provide from 16 to 24 per cent. of the total. There can be little doubt that the bulk of the industrial population, the weavers and the cotton-spinners, come to the city from Ratnagiri; and that in many cases they come for short periods only, leaving their families behind them. In Parel, Sewri and Sion, for example, the Ratnagiri-born males are very nearly, though not quite, double the number of Ratnagiri-born females; and this male preponderance is visible in every section. In the Docks and Harbour the feature is further intensified, for out of a total Ratnagiri-born population of 11,531, the females number only 217! The one section of the island in which they form no appreciable proportion of the total residents is Chakla, which does not supply them with the species of labour for which they are best fitted.

Lastly, the population born outside India demands attention. One is scarcely surprised to find that it forms about 13 per cent. of the total harbour population; for the arrival of vessels belonging to the big European steamship companies, the presence of ships belonging to His Majesty's navy, and the considerable number of Europeans, Africans and others who spend their life between the bandars and the shipping in the stream, are inevitably bound to affect the total. So far as the land sections are concerned, only two areas contain any appreciable proportion of persons born outside India; namely, Upper Colaba, with its European military element, and the South Fort, with its hotels and flats for Europeans, its English, German, French, Swiss, Greek, Prussian and Japanese establishments. With the exception of Walkeshwar and the Esplanade, the population born outside the limits of India is practically non-existent between the North Fort and Sion on the East, and between Dhobi Talao and Worli on the West.

Sections.	The percentage of total population born in							
	Bombay.	Ahmed-nagar.	Satara.	Ratna-giri.	Cutch.	Ahmeda-bad.	Surat.	Outside India.
Upper Colaba...	22·67	1·39	4·17	7·23	·05	·38	2·20	25·68
Lower Colaba...	22·28	2·73	6·22	16·35	·53	·46	4·76	5·69
Fort South	11·63	·36	3·08	3·96	·06	·39	9·15	19·85
Fort North	40·20	1·18	1·59	5·86	6·14	·89	11·87	2·51
Esplanade	12·42	2·77	7·18	20·63	·25	·67	3·62	5·13
Chakla	44·13	·68	·72	1·31	6·19	1·53	4·84	1·33
Mandvi	16·39	1·14	6·24	6·75	36·87	·41	·91	·89
Umarkhadi	31·79	1·62	5·49	9·26	8·70	·55	1·37	2·13
Dongri	9·75	3·30	11·59	15·07	4·13	·11	·29	·24
Market	22·66	·24	7·70	10·02	·92	2·97	4·94	·36
Dhobi Talao	41·89	·76	3·36	11·04	·74	·74	7·07	·74
Fanaswadi	26·21	·97	14·39	20·19	·57	2·79	3·77	·38
Bhuleshvar	25·03	·60	1·48	4·07	5·77	7·24	8·31	·56
Kumbharwada	19·79	1·94	22·48	16·30	1·22	1·91	1·19	·22
Khara Talao	34·10	1·73	8·98	4·31	2·63	1·88	2·25	1·46
Girgaum	28·38	·42	5·43	35·25	1·26	·78	2·23	·30
Khetwadi	28·59	1·94	18·32	11·63	·57	1·15	4·55	·71
Chowpatty	27·49	·37	2·01	42·34	1·07	·26	3·01	·58
Walkeshwar	24·08	·58	4·66	20·60	1·13	·99	8 09	4·52
Mahalakshmi	22·66	1·05	7·02	37·97	·76	·63	4·53	·98
Mazagon	22·49	1·16	6·96	27·37	·91	·15	2·69	·95
Tarwadi	16·77	1·94	13·18	28·48	·71	·51	1·34	3·12
Byculla	13·95	3·29	8·55	22·15	1·06	2·50	·77	·97
Kamathipura	15·31	6·21	8·17	11·66	·95	·97	1·01	·98
Tardeo	18·48	3·48	10·60	16·74	·98	·72	1·59	1·17
1st Nagpada	11·17	5·38	16·22	18·30	·67	·43	·39	1·87
2nd Nagpada	38·77	3·19	7·32	6·59	·57	·82	·84	1·73
Parel	13·05	3·71	5·21	44·89	1·05	·40	2·85	·31
Sion	32·55	1·77	7·42	24·61	3·34	·64	2·54	·20
Sewri	25·59	1·39	5·18	42·67	·52	·22	1·12	·44
Mahim	35·85	1·37	6·24	19·78	1·15	·23	·89	·32
Worli	19·07	1·34	10·08	32·76	·73	·19	2·06	·40
Harbour, Docks, &c. ...	4·48	1·54	3·33	30·60	2·19	1·15	7·22	13·38
Bombay Town and Island ...	23·43	1·94	7·78	18·79	3·63	1·24	3·23	1·94

INFIRMITIES.

The column of the schedule headed "Insane, Deaf-mute from birth, Totally blind or Leper" appears to have exercised a curious effect upon some of those persons who were considered fit to be supplied with Household or Private schedules. One European feared that the filling-up of the schedule might have upset his mental equilibrium; a fond parent had not discovered by March 1901 whether his three-year old daughter was deaf or dumb; while a Parsi barrister-at-law informed us that "though mute at birth, he can speak now." Another resident let us understand from the same column, that "he has all he requires for the body", but preserved a deplorable silence regarding his spiritual welfare! With a few exceptions, such as these, however, the column was properly filled in. It is at the same time possible that the numbers of infirm children are not wholly accurate, partly because mothers are naturally unwilling to tell the Enumerator of their children's defects, and partly because, in the case of children under 2 years of age, deaf-mutism might not have become apparent to the parents.

The total afflicted population has decreased from 3,412 in 1881 to 1,443 in 1901, and bulks more largely in the following sections than in others :—

Sion	385,	of whom	363	are Lepers in the Matunga Asylum.
Upper Colaba ...	297,	"	294	are Insane persons in the Lunatic Asylum.
Kamathipura ...	94,	"	86	are Blind.
Byculla	80,	"	56	"
Umarkhadi ...	56,	"	41	"

The Fort South, which is largely an European and business locality, contains only one afflicted person, a deaf-mute. The infirm European population appears only in Upper Colaba, Esplanade and Byculla, and contributes to the total 45 only, of whom 41 are inmates of the Lunatic Asylum. The Eurasian community supplies 23 insane to the asylum, and one leper, resident in Byculla. Excluding 46 insane Parsis from Upper Colaba, the North Fort, as might be expected, contributes the largest number, *viz.*, 16, to the total Parsi afflicted population of 103. Out of the sixteen, six are insane, seven are deaf-mutes and three are blind.

The number of the Insane has decreased from 664 in 1881 to 379 in 1901, the majority of whom, namely, 217 males and 77 females, belong to Upper Colaba. There is only one recorded case of insanity among children under 5 years of age; and, speaking generally, the insane population is most numerous between the ages of 25 and 45. At the age of 60 and over, the insane female population outnumbers the insane male population by three.

The number of the Blind has decreased from 1,767 in 1881 to 484 in 1901; and out of this total the males outnumber the females by 74. Turning to age-periods, it appears that there are only four blind children, under 5 years of age; and that by far the largest number in this class of infirmity have reached the age of 60 and over. The number of blind, indeed, at the age of 60 and over forms some 72 per cent. of the total afflicted population of all classes at that age-period. This result appears by no means phenomenal. At one age-period only, *viz.*, 50—55, do the female blind exceed the numbers of the male blind.

CASTE, TRIBE AND RACE.

The question of caste has proved a stumbling-block to many Enumerators, and a large number of schedules were examined, in which the column headed "Caste, tribe or race" was either blank or contained clearly insufficient or erroneous entries. Occasionally the Examiners of the Abstraction Office were enabled to fill up the blank correctly, by inference from other recorded details: but in the majority of cases, notably that of the Brahmans and Vanis, the individual had to be classed in the category of the "Unspecified." For this reason the Provincial Superintendent decided to discard caste sub-divisions, and enter all Brahmans and all Vanis under the single heading of "Brahman" or "Vani." Some 2,000 Jains, also, escaped inclusion in one or other of the recognised Jain divisions; but in the case of Mahomedans, the work has been more satisfactory, about 280 persons only having to be classed as "Unspecified." It should be noted that no Mahomedans have been classed, as in previous censuses, under the heading "Konkani"; but it is probable that nearly all members of this well-known Bombay community are included under the heading "Shaik," which comprises a larger number of persons than any other recognised division of the Muslimin.

A perusal of Table XIII shows that the six most numerous castes, tribes or races in the island are (*a*) Maratha Kunbis, forming 15 per cent. of the total population; (*b*) Konkani Maratha, forming 11 per cent.; (*c*) Mahommedan Shaik, forming 11 per cent.; (*d*) Parsis, forming 5 per cent.; (*e*) Mhars, forming 5 per cent.; and (*f*) Memons, forming 2 per cent. of the total population. The proportion borne by the female population under these six divisions to the total population varies to some degree. Of the Parsis, for example, 47 per cent. are females, of the Memons 46 per cent., and of the Mhars 45 per cent. are females: while the proportion of females under heads (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) to the total population varies from 36 per cent. (Mahommedan Shaik) to 38 per cent. (Maratha Kunbi).

Turning to the predominance of various castes by sections, it appears that the Kunbi (Maratha) is ubiquitous, forming as much as 47 per cent., 34 per cent. and 28 per cent. of the total population in Dongri, 1st Nagpada, and Kumbharwada. The only two localities in which the numerical strength of this caste is inconsiderable, are the North Fort and 2nd Nagpada; while in Chakla and Bhuleshvar it comprises some 5 per cent. only of the sectional population. In Upper Colaba the Mangs and Mhars are most numerous, in Lower Colaba the Maratha, both Kunbi and Konkani, in the South Fort the Kunbi and the Dhed, the latter of whom is on much the same social level as the Mhar, in the North Fort the Parsi, and in the Esplanade again the Mhar. Mahommedan Shaiks are fairly numerous in Colaba and the Esplanade; and the North Fort affords dwelling room for over 1,000 members of the Bhattia community. In B ward the numerically largest divisions of the people vary by sections: in Chakla, for example, the list is headed by Mahommedan Shaiks, Memons and Borahs, and such also is the case in Umarkhadi, with this exception that the Borah here yields place to the Khoja. But in Mandvi and Dongri the Maratha element reasserts itself, and lives side by side with Lohanas in the former area, and Bhandaris in the latter. After the Kunbi and Maratha Konkani, the Parsi is

the most noticeable community in three out of the six sections of C ward: but the Parsis disappear as a predominating element from Bhuleshvar, Kumbharwada and Khara Talao. In the first and last named sections the Mahommedan Shaik is supreme, notwithstanding that the Vani clings to Bhuleshvar, and the Borah disputes his claim to predominance in Khara Talao. In Kumbharwada the Konkani Maratha and the Bhandari strive ineffectually to approximate in numbers to the Kunbi. In D ward the Maratha Kunbi again heads the list for each section; and leaving him aside, one finds Khetwadi given over to the Parsi, to the Shaik and to the Julhai or Jolaha; Girgaum given over to the Brahman, in particular the Chitpavan; Chowpatty to the Parsi and Bhandari; and Walkeshvar and Mahalakshmi also to the Parsi. In every portion of E ward appears the Mahommedan Shaik; while in 2nd Nagpada and Byculla live a fair number of Jolahas, and in the former section also a good many Pathans. Mhars are numerous in every portion of the ward, except 1st Nagpada, where the Gauli, the Teli and the Bhandari appear: while of other low-castes one notices particularly the Mochi in Kamathipura, 2nd Nagpada and Byculla. The chief feature of the F and G wards is the predominance of the low-caste Hindu population. There are a certain number of Mahommedan Shaiks in both wards, and some Parsis in Parel; but the larger proportion of the residents in these areas falls under one of the following headings: Kunbi, Konkani Maratha, Mhar, Agri, Koli, Gauli and Mochi; and from 37 to 47 per cent. of the population under these heads are females. It is worth passing remark that the six Hindu castes, which show the largest proportion of females, are the Marathas (Kunbi and Konkani), the Mhars, the Bhandaris, the Mochis and the Kolis; and that these six divisions are far more numerous in the eastern and northern portions of the island than in the central and southern. The "Atit" caste, otherwise called "Gosavi," has no female population whatever.

It has already been remarked that so large a number of persons were returned simply as "Brahmans," that it seemed inadvisable to keep the sub-divisions in the table. But it may be noted that, of all the sub-divisions which found their way into the schedules, the Audich and the Gaud Sarasvat were numerically the greatest, and contained respectively 3,181 and 5,089 persons, members of these sub-divisions being discoverable in every section of the island. The Chitpavans bulked largely in Girgaum, but scarcely appeared at all in the A and C wards. "Brahman Prabhu" was the designation of 9 individuals, who have in the table been included among the Prabhus.

It is worthwhile noting that the Pathare Prabhu and the "Palshi" or "Palshikar" Brahman, who originally acted as his priest and spiritual guide, still cling to the F and G wards. The growth of official business and the expansion of commerce have enticed a certain number of both classes as far south as Girgaum; but the bulk of both communities still resides in places like Mahim and Worli, which were colonised by their ancestors at the close of the 13th century.

Of the other old communities of Bombay Island, the Bhandaris, who form 2 per cent. of the total population, and the Panchkalshis, are still to be found in larger numbers in Mahim, their original home, than in other sections of the island. But the Agris, the Malis, the Bhois and the Thakurs seem to have spread

themselves far more impartially over the face of the island, and to have taken some advantage of the livelihood afforded by work in the Docks and Harbour. The Kolis, who were here before any of the above-mentioned communities, and who are by nature seamen, appear in far larger numbers in the Harbour and Docks than elsewhere, but their numerical strength in Lower Colaba, Mandvi, Dhobi Talao, Mazagon, Sion, Mahim and Worli, proves that they find it difficult to leave those areas which were chosen as the sites of early hut-settlements by their ancestors.

The caste-entries in regard to Jains and Vanis are no more satisfactory than those of the Brahmans. Plague, coupled with the large amount of information that they had to record, seems to have driven all remembrance of endogamous divisions out of the Enumerator's head. In at least one instance, that of the "Dasa Osval" community from Cutch, the number recorded is clearly inadequate; and niceties of distinction between "Osval," "Dasa Osval" and "Visa Osval" have been disregarded by the Enumerator and Supervisor. The present secretary of the "Dasa Osval" community informs me that the numbers of the caste in Bombay total to some thousands, whereas in the table they appear to the extent of some 400 only. Plague must have had some effect upon their numbers; but it is at the same time probable that some of the community have been entered in the schedules as merely "Osval" or "Jain" or "Vani." It would not be a matter of very great difficulty to obtain an approximately correct estimate of the number of "Dasa Osvals"; for with the exception of a few wealthy families resident on Malabar Hill, and in Dadar, Parel, Matunga and Mahim, nearly the whole number live in Dongri Street, Chinch Bandar, and near the Masjid Bridge. Among Vanis, the largest number of persons appeared in the schedules as "Vaish"; and they have, therefore, been placed all together under the heading "Unspecified." For the rest, the Shrimali and the Kapol, who are resident in such areas as the North Fort, Chakla, and the Market, constituted the most numerous class.

Among the Muslimin, the Shaik is by far the most numerous, and appears in very large numbers in Umarkhadi, Byculla and the Docks. As previously remarked, the majority of the so-called Konkani Mahomedans have probably been classified under this heading. After them come the Memons, who cling to Chakla and Umarkhadi, the Borahs who are more numerous in Chakla and Khara Talao than elsewhere, the Khojas who are chiefly found in Umarkhadi, and the Pathans who are also more numerous in that section than in other parts of the island. A small number of persons appeared in the schedules as "Ahmedzahis" and have been classed in Table XIII as Pathans; as also ten Afghans, eight of whom are males. The Turks are so few in number that comment in their case is unnecessary. The total Sidi population has slightly decreased since 1881; but the number of those resident in Umarkhadi, their chief stronghold, is actually larger than it was twenty years ago.

The Bene-Israel show a considerable rise over their numbers in 1881; for whereas their total strength in that year was estimated at 1,509 only, it now amounts to 4,009. Their female population, however, which slightly exceeded the male population twenty years ago, now falls short of it by about 200.

Of all the castes, as originally entered in the schedules, the Panchal, the Twasta (now entered among the Unspecified), the Patni Vani, the Padmasali (Lingayet), the Vagri and the Kolhati, were the only ones in which the female element was in excess of the male element. In the case of the Kolhati this is perhaps not surprising, inasmuch as the community follows an occupation in which women largely predominate. Owing to the absence of any report upon the census of 1891, and to the different system of caste classification adopted in 1881, it is almost impossible to compare the figures of 1901 with those of former years: but one may note that in 1881 there was a similar predominance of females among the Vagris; and that whereas the community was then most numerous in Bhuleshwar, it is now most frequently met with in Tardeo and the Docks.

Among Mahommedan divisions, the proportion borne by the female to the male population varies considerably. For example, to every 100 Khoja males there are roughly 90 Khoja females; among the Memons there are 85 females to 100 males; among the Sidis, 83; among the Jolahas or Julhais, 71; among the Borahs 63; among the Sayads, 58; among the Shaiks, 56; and among the Pathans only 43 females to every 100 males. The smaller number of women among those last-named is probably due to the fact that they are merely birds of passage: they come here for a few months only in search of work, and then return to the north of India. The Khojas, Memons and Sidis, on the other hand, are permanent residents of Bombay; have lived in the city for years, and will always form recognised divisions of the population.

Among low-caste Hindus, both the Dheds and the Mhars show an increase since 1881; and the rise in the latter is very considerable, namely, from 27,000 to 40,000. Whether this is entirely a matter for congratulation, is open to question; for the death-rate among such classes is high, and the conditions, under which they often live, are bound to operate as a menace to the public health, particularly in sections like Byculla, Tardeo and Kamathipura.

OCCUPATION.

The columns of the schedule dealing with the occupations of the population were not as fully or as carefully written up as one would have wished. As has elsewhere been stated, there were three columns in the schedule, headed "Occupation in Bombay", "Occupation elsewhere", and "Subsidiary Occupation", the object being to discover the home-occupations of the huge immigrant population of the city. So far as the city-occupations of the people are concerned, there is little reason to quarrel with the work of the Enumerator, notwithstanding that some of the entries were far too indefinite: but great numbers of them failed to fill up the two latter columns, and thereby vitiated the results which one had hoped to obtain. The chief reason for the omission was probably the very large quantity of information which had to be written down in regard to the structural characteristics of the island, and the desire of the Enumerators to escape from the possibility of plague-infection, by finishing the enumeration of their blocks as speedily as possible. Provided that no plague-epidemic is raging on the occasion of a future census, and that four days instead of three are set apart for the preliminary enumeration, there seems to be no reason why all the information sought for in 1901 should not be fully obtained. Considering the conditions under which the late census was carried out, it is perhaps surprising that the staff followed their orders as closely as they did.

The scheme of classification of occupations is that promulgated by the Census Commissioner, and differs very considerably from the system adopted in previous years. Males and females, actual workers and dependents, have for the first time been distinguished from each other, and this fact, coupled with other differences of treatment, renders comparison between the results of 1901 and former years a matter of some difficulty. Here and there it may be possible to point out variations in the numbers following any one trade and profession; but, on the whole, it appears desirable to restrict one's remarks to the results recently tabulated, and thereby afford a suitable basis for future comparisons.

We would deal firstly with the three or four occupations followed by the largest number of persons in the island, taken *en bloc* and by sections. A perusal of Table XV shows that the four occupations which claim the largest number of persons in the island are (i) The preparation of Cotton, (ii) General Labour (sub-order 75 in the scheme of classification), (iii) Boat and Barge men and (IV) Miscellaneous or unspecified domestic service. Now the proportion borne by the population classified under the heading "Cotton" to the population of the island amounts to 11·07 per cent., out of which 9·53 per cent. are persons engaged in or dependent upon the manufacture and preparation of cotton by steam-power. The balance is made up of persons engaged in the hand-industry, or in occupations not directly connected with the cotton-mill industry. Of the total "Cotton" population which actually works, some 74 per cent. are males and 26 per cent. are females; while dependents upon actual workers form roughly 53 per cent. of the total. The population under this head is most numerous in the following ten sections:—Worli, Byculla, Parel, Mazagon, Mahalakshmi, Sion,

Tarwadi, Kamathipura, Tardeo and Sewri. Ten years ago the number of those engaged in the manufacture, preparation and sale of cotton was declared to be 101,821 ; while at the present moment the figure stands at 131,796, showing that an increase of 29,975, including both workers and dependents, has taken place during the past decade. The variation is due to the growth of mills between 1891 and 1898, to which we have referred in the concluding chapter of the History of Bombay, and would doubtless have been even greater, had not the mill-industry been passing during the last three years through a grave crisis.

The second heading " General Labour " accounts for 8 per cent. of the total population of the island ; while of the total number of actual workers 79 per cent. are males and 21 per cent. are females. Dependents are comparatively more numerous under this heading than under the other three ; for 63 persons are supported by every 100 workers. These figures, as also those under " Cotton ", seem to show that while the women who actually work in the city are few in comparison with the men, yet a fair number do accompany their men from the Deccan or Konkan. It is when one compares these figures with those under such headings as Railway or Tramway operatives, that the tendency among mill-workers to leave their families up-country becomes more apparent; for in the case of the Railway and Tramway population, the dependents number 93 to every 100 workers. " Boat or Barge men ", who constitute the third most numerous community, form 2·27 per cent. of the total population, and are naturally found almost entirely in the water area, where they form about 44 per cent. of the total Harbour and Docks population. Considering the nature of their avocation, one is hardly surprised to find that there are only 5 dependents on an average to every 100 workers. This absence of dependents is noticeable also in the three other main classes of the Harbour, namely Mendicants (non-religious), General Labourers, and Ships' Officers, Engineers, &c. Among General Labourers, in the Docks, there are 9 dependents per 100 workers ; but in the other two classes, they do not number more than 3 in a hundred.

The fourth most common occupation is Domestic or Personal Service, the exact nature of which has to be left undetermined. The population under this heading forms a little over 1 per cent. of the total numbers resident in the island ; its male element is far more numerous than the female ; while its dependents stand to the actual workers in the proportion of 51 to 100, thus approximating to the proportion obtaining under the headings " Cotton " and " General Labour ".

Turning now to the main occupations of the population in each section, one finds that in Upper Colaba some 20 per cent. of the residents are non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, some 7 per cent. are cooks, and 3 per cent. are sweepers and scavengers ; but whereas the soldiers in Upper Colaba form 41 per cent. of the total military population of the island, the cooks and sweepers form some 2 per cent. only of the total population following those occupations. So far as the military element is concerned, dependents number on the average 11 per 100 workers ; among cooks, there are 54 to every 100 workers, and among sweepers 132. The one other class in Upper Colaba, which forms an appreciable percentage of the total sectional population, falls under the

heading of "Inmates of Asylums," and needs no comment. In Lower Colaba, the four main classes are General labourers, forming 11 per cent. of the population, operatives and subordinates of cotton mills or presses, forming 6 per cent., cooks forming 6 per cent. and house-servants forming 3 per cent. The last-named class shows the smallest proportion of dependents, namely, 9 in every 100 workers; the first-named shows the highest proportion, namely, 108 in every 100 workers. Among the cotton-operatives and cooks of the section, the percentage of dependents stands respectively at 72 and 30. With the single exception of indoor-servants, the female population in these chief classes is very much smaller than the male.

The main occupations in the South Fort are very similar to those followed in the last-named area; with this exception, that cotton mill operatives disappear almost entirely. General labour, the culinary art, and menial service account for the bulk of the population, and are, moreover, confined practically altogether to the male sex; while under General Labour only does the proportion of the dependents to 100 workers rise to a high figure, *viz.* 92. These three occupations are followed by 5 per cent., 3 per cent., and 4 per cent. of the residents in the North Fort; but a new element is also introduced here, namely, that of "Writers" or "Clerks" unspecified, who form 3 per cent. of the sectional population, 8 per cent. of the total population under the heading "Writers unspecified," and whose dependents stand to the workers in the proportion of 178 to 100. This proportion among writers in the North Fort is indeed higher than the proportion borne by the dependents in any of the four main occupations in other sections. General Labour in the North Fort also provides for many mouths, there being 109 dependents to every 100 workers in that area. In the Esplanade the military occupation again predominates, owing to the presence of two Native Infantry regiments, whose non-commissioned officers and sepoys together form 10 per cent. of the total sectional population. After them come once more general labourers, forming 9 per cent., cooks forming 4 per cent., and other domestic servants forming also 4 per cent. of the total. The proportion of dependents under the four classes is, except in the case of general labour, small; there being, for example, only 17 dependents per 100 workers among the domestics of the Esplanade, and only 26 per 100 among the soldiers.

Menial Service and General Labour are again to the fore in B ward; the latter particularly in Dongri, where its population amounts to 24 per cent. of the total, the former in Chakla, where its followers amount to about 9 per cent. of the total population of Bombay, engaged in domestic service. But there are changes to be noticed nevertheless. Tailors and milliners appear in Chakla, whose dependents stand to actual workers in the proportion of 87 per cent.; writers also, with dependents numbering 126 per cent. of workers, and brokers and agents, who number 11 per cent. of the total population of the island, engaged in broking and general agency. Of the general merchants of Bombay, and of grain-dealers, some 52 per cent. and 21 per cent. respectively are to be found in Mandvi; and both these classes support a large number of non-workers, totalling in the former case to 166 and in the latter to 123 per cent. of bread-winners. In Umarkhadi these two occupations disappear in favour of carpentry and mendicity.

In Dongri cart-owners and cart-drivers, and mill-operatives form the largest proportion of the population, exclusive of the general labourers. Taking B ward as a whole, the proportion borne by female workers to the whole working population is very small, except among the labourers of Mandvi or Dongri, where it amounts to roughly 5 per cent. and 3 per cent.

A very large proportion of the C ward population follows the occupations classified as General Labour and Miscellaneous domestic service; as for example in Kumbharwada, where 17 per cent. of the population, of whom 14 per cent. are males and 3 per cent. are females, falls under the former category. Brokers and agents form 2 per cent. of the Market population. Tailors, milliners, &c., form 2 per cent. and 1 per cent. of the Dhobi Talao and Khara Talao populations; carpenters form 2 per cent. and 3 per cent. of the Bhuleshvar and Kumbharvada populations; shoemakers appear to the extent of 3 per cent. in Khara Talao; while "Writers unspecified" find a home in the Market, Fanaswadi, and Bhuleshvar. So far as dependents are concerned, the proportion per cent. of actual workers is highest among the writers of Fanaswadi, Bhuleshvar and the Market, and the carpenters of Bhuleshvar and Kumbharwada.

Turning to D ward, we find cooks forming 1, 5 and 2 per cent. respectively of the Chowpatty, Walkeshvar and Mahalakshmi populations, but hampered by a comparatively trivial number of dependents. The palm for the highest percentage of dependents must be awarded to the "grooms" of Walkeshvar, among whom 66 persons will be found on the average to depend for their living upon every 100 workers. One has occasionally heard complaints from residents of Malabar Hill of the large families introduced by their "syces" into the compound; and the above figures seem to show that those complaints have some foundation. General labourers appear in every section of D ward, and form as much as 13 per cent. and 8 per cent., respectively, of the numbers resident in Khetwadi and Girgaum; Domestic servants likewise bulk largely in every section, especially Walkeshwar, where they form 12 per cent. of the total; while cotton-mill operatives and subordinates appear in Khetwadi, Chowpatty and Mahalakshmi, forming 4 per cent., 10 per cent., and 22 per cent. respectively, of the population of those localities. Two other occupations, which deserve passing notice, are in Khetwadi "barbers", forming 2 per cent. of the sectional population and 17 per cent. of the total numbers engaged in such personal service and in Girgaum "printingpress subordinates", forming a little over 1 per cent. of the Girgaum population. In both classes the dependents number on the average 90 per 100 actual workers.

Throughout the whole of E ward the two most widely-followed occupations are general labour and the manufacture of cotton and cotton-fabrics by steam power. Subordinates in cotton mills are particularly common in Byculla, Tarwadi, and Mazagon, where the male element so employed forms, respectively, 15, 14 and 11 per cent., and the female element 4, 6 and 3 per cent., of the total population of those sections. Except in 1st Nagpada, the home of the labourer, the proportion borne by general labourers to the total population of any one section never rises to so high a figure as that just quoted against "cotton"; and the women subsisting by general labour are, comparatively speaking, less numerous than those whose subsistence depends upon the working of the mills. One may note, before

passing on, that the position occupied by general labour in Tarwadi and Mazagon, namely, that of the second most widely followed means of subsistence, is usurped in Byculla by the cotton-weaving hand industry, which supports 6 per cent. of the population of that section, composed of 4 per cent. who are males and 2 per cent. who are females. This same hand industry also figures, to a less extent, in Tardeo and 2nd Nagpada, where 2 per cent. and 3 per cent. of the people are returned as hand-weavers of cotton. Of other main occupations, one remarks sweepers and scavengers, who form 4 per cent. of the Tardeo population; tobacco and snuff-sellers, chiefly female, who form 4 per cent. of the Kamathipura community; constables, messengers and peons, etc., forming 2 per cent. of the 1st Nagpada population; shoe, boot and sandal makers, numbering 4 per cent. of the population in 2nd Nagpada, and carpenters, who comprise 2 per cent. of the population of Mazagon. From the earliest years of British occupation Mazagon has always served as the home of the carpenter, who finds plenty of employment in the dockyards and bandars. The proportion borne by dependents to actual workers is hightest among the carpenters of Mazagon, the cotton-mill subordinates of 2nd Nagpada, the labourers of Tardeo, and the personal servants resident in 1st Nagpada, and averages from 102 to 121 per 100 workers.

Turning to F ward, one is again face to face with a large labouring and industrial population. In Parel 39 per cent. of the population, in Sewri 26 per cent., and in Sion 11 per cent., are returned as cotton-mill subordinates; while the female population falling under this heading forms 11 per cent., 7 per cent. and 4 per cent., respectively, of the total population of these three areas. General labour, which is the second most widely followed means of livelihood, accounts for only 3 per cent of the Parel population, 8 per cent. of Sewri residents and 7 per cent. of Sion inhabitants; whence one may infer that F ward is the chief home of the mill-operative and subordinate. In regard to other occupations, most commonly met with, the three sections vary considerably in character. In Parel, for example, In-door servants and Railway or Tramway operatives constitute the next most numerous classes, 9 per cent. of the total population of the island under this latter heading being domiciled in that section. In Sewri, these classes yield place to stone and marble workers, whose handiwork often finds its way to the European cemetery, and to fishermen or fish curers, the descendants of earliest settlers, who form about 7 per cent. of the total population engaged in catching or curing fish. In Sion, which yet remains to be urbanised, lives some 35 per cent. of the whole population engaged in field labour, out of whom 13 per cent. are females; and after them appear dyers of cotton, numbering 60 per cent. of the whole population of the island engaged in that occupation. Of all the above-mentioned classes, the fishermen of Sewri, the field-workers of Sion, the marble-cutters of Sewri and the Railway operatives of Parel show the highest percentage of dependents, namely, 144, 109, 91, and 88, respectively, per 100 actual workers. Railway or Tramway operatives and subordinates are mostly discoverable in Worli, Byculla, Parel, Umarkhadi, 2nd Nagpada, Mazagon and Lower Colaba. Though forming only ·53 per cent. of the total population of the island, their actual numbers have increased since 1891 by 5,248. As is but natural, the male workers form 99 per cent. of the total, while dependents stand to actual workers in the proportion of 93 to 100.

Supplementary Requirements stand second with an average of 127 ; Light, Firing and Storage third with 124 ; and Commerce fourth with 118. Excluding order XXIII, the lowest place must be assigned to Defence (II), in which each aggregate of 100 workers supports only 20 dependents.

Imperial Table XVI deals with the occupations of two selected communities, the Parsis and Prabhus. It will suffice perhaps to say that of the whole Parsi community the actual workers form 31·20 per cent., the dependents 68·80 per cent. ; while of the whole Prabhu population, 29·17 per cent. appear as workers, and 70·83 per cent. as dependents. Both communities affect private clerical work, rather than any other line of livelihood : for 3 per cent. of the Parsis and 5 per cent. of the Prabhus are returned as private clerks. But a commercial life is also in favour with the Parsi community, which returns 3·16 per cent. of its total strength as merchants. Among Prabhus, Government employ is almost as widely sought as the service of private firms and individuals, for 4 per cent. of the whole Prabhu brotherhood are found to be clerks in the service of Government.

TABLE showing the proportion borne by actual workers and persons supported under each Order to (*a*) total population of Island, (*b*) total population in each order.

Order.	Proportion to total population of the Island borne by		Percentage of total population of each order borne by		Average number of Dependents upon 100 workers.
	Actual workers.	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Dependents.	
I. Administration ...	1·71	3·52	49	51	106
II. Defence	·47	·57	83	17	20
III. Service of Native and Foreign States ...	...	...	69	31	45
IV. Provision and Care of Animals	·09	·16	55	45	81
V. Agriculture... ...	·30	·61	50	50	100
VI. Personal, Household and Sanitary Services.	8·45	12·77	66	34	51
VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants ...	3·83	7·06	54	46	84
VIII. Light, Firing and Forage	·28	·62	45	55	124
IX. Buildings	·76	1·46	52	48	92
Building Materials ...	·15	·27	57	43	74
Artificers in building.	·61	1·19	51	49	96
X. Vehicles and Vessels.	·57	1·12	51	49	96
XI. Supplementary Requirements ...	1·66	2·40	44	56	127
XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress	12·75	20·10	63	37	58
Cotton	11·07	16·98	65	35	53
XIII. Metals and Precious Stones	1·29	2·67	48	52	106
Iron and Steel ...	·49	·96	51	49	97
XIV. Glass, Earthen and Stone Ware ...	·19	·39	48	52	108
XV. Wood, Cane and Leaves	1·49	3·15	47	53	111
XVI. Drugs, Gums and Dyes	·20	·41	48	52	109
XVII. Leather, Horn and Bones, etc ...	·95	1·72	55	45	80
XVIII. Commerce	3·87	8·43	46	54	118
XIX. Transport and Storage	4·90	7·75	63	37	58
XX. Learned and Artistic Professions ...	2·42	5·93	41	59	145
XXI. Sport	·03	·05	52	48	94
XXII. Earthwork and General Labour ...	8·73	14·24	61	39	63
XXIII. Indefinite and Disreputable	·90	·96	94	6	7
XXIV. Independent ...	2·14	3·79	57	43	77

THE CHRISTIAN POPULATION.

Imperial Tables XVII and XVIII deal with the distribution of the Christian population by sect and race, and by race and age. The two denominations most widely met with are the Anglican Communion and the Roman Catholic, members of both sects being found in every section of the island except Bhuleshvar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada. Of minor sects one notes that Congregationalists have decreased by 17, or 47 per cent. since 1891, Presbyterians by 420, or 60 per cent., Salvationists by 36, or 67 per cent. ; while Baptists show an increase of 25, or 46 per cent., members of the Greek Church an increase of 37, or 119 per cent. and Methodists an increase of 146, or 47 per cent. Roman Catholics number 355 less than they did ten years ago, and now stand to members of the Anglican Communion in the proportion of 1 : 2·36.

Turning to the subject of the extent to which Europeans, Eurasians or Native Christians severally affect this or that denomination, it appears that Europeans form the bulk of the Anglican community ; for their males number 57 per cent. of the sect-numbers, as against 7 per cent. and 3 per cent. formed by Eurasian males and male Native Christians ; while their female population forms 21 per cent. of the total, as against 6 per cent. and 3 per cent., who are respectively females of the Eurasian and Native Christian communities. Generally speaking, the great mass of the European and Eurasian population belongs to the Anglican communion, while the Native Christian affects Roman Catholicism, this being the creed with which long years have made him most familiar, and which also appeals perhaps more forcibly to his feelings. Of the whole Roman Catholic community, 56 per cent. are males and 29 per cent. are females of the Native Christian population; the balance being made up of European males and females to the extent of 5 per cent. and 2 per cent. respectively, and of Eurasian males and females to the extent of roughly 2 per cent. in each case. Among those who returned themselves as Baptists, some 76 per cent. are again Europeans, 16 per cent. are Native Christians and 6 per cent. are Eurasians ; while in regard to those of the Methodist persuasion, the highest percentage of the whole community is borne by European males, namely 35 per cent. ; the second place is held by females of the Native Christian division, who form 29 per cent. of the total ; and the third place by European females, who form 16 per cent. A few Eurasians of both sexes, and male converts compose the balance of the numbers belonging to this denomination. With regard, to the Greek Church, Eurasians and Native Christians are non-existent ; and the male European element predominates very greatly over the female.

The European community has to some extent increased, and the Armenians and Eurasians have decreased, since 1891. European males appear to have risen in numbers to the extent of 6·78 per cent. ; European females by 5·73 per cent. The decrease among Eurasians of both sexes is marked ; for the males number 545 less, and the females 527 less than they did ten years ago. The total strength of the community, however, is considerably greater than in 1881, when only 1,168 Eurasians were returned. The decrease during the past decade is equivalent to a diminution of 23 per cent. among males and of 25 per cent. among females. This is doubtless due in some degree to a rising death-rate, which, recorded in 1897 as 38 per 1,000 for males, and 31 per 1,000 for females, rose in 1899 to 44 and 50 per 1,000, and in 1900 to 49 and 51 per 1,000 for the two sexes respectively. At the same time, it is by no means impossible that both the Eurasian decrease and

the European increase may be partly spurious, and may result in some measure from the inclusion of Eurasians as Europeans in the schedules. There is, it is believed, considerable objection among members of the former community to calling themselves "Eurasians"; and it seems a reasonable supposition that a certain number may have entered themselves in their Household schedules as "Europeans". This circumstance, coupled with an increased rate of mortality and a finer discrimination between Eurasians and Native Christians, has probably effected a reduction in numbers. Armenians also show a decrease of 22 per cent. among males and of 15 per cent. among females—a result which is perhaps mainly due to emigration. In calculating the annual death-rate among various classes of the population, Armenians are usually amalgamated by the Municipal Health Department with the European community, in which the death-rate has during the last few years been comparatively low. One is, therefore, inclined to regard the present decrease merely as further proof of that desertion of the island by the Armenian race which has been gradually taking place since the middle of the 19th century.

Of the three communities, the Eurasian is that which is marked by the highest proportion of females, 46 per cent. of its numbers belonging to the female sex, as against 37 per cent. among Armenians, and 28 per cent. among Europeans. Among Native Christians, the women form about 35 per cent. of the total numbers of the community. Eurasian females appear to be most numerous at the age-periods 0—12 and 15—30, when they form respectively 12 per cent. and 15 per cent. of the total community, both males and females. At the age-periods, 12—15 and 50 and over, they bear a very small proportion to the total, but appear to be somewhat longer-lived than the men, if one may so judge from the fact that, at the age of 50 and over, they form a higher percentage of the total community than the males of that age-period. The same phenomenon confronts us in the case of the Armenians, the age-period of "50 and over" being the only one in which the proportion borne by females to the total community is higher than that borne by the males. As is also the case with Europeans and Eurasians, Armenian males form the highest proportion of their whole community between the ages of 15 and 50, that is to say, the period during which the business of life has to be transacted. Among Europeans and allied races, the proportion borne by the female population to the total, may be practically said to never exceed that borne by the males. At the age-period 0—12, each sex forms 6 per cent. of the whole community; from 12 to 15 each sex forms only 1 per cent. of the total; for this is the period during which home education is progressing. At the age-period 15—30 both sexes have increased in numbers, but the males are far more numerous than the females; and much the same inequality is visible at the age-period 30—50. After the age of 50 the excess of males over females is far less noticeable; and the numbers in both sexes are smaller than at any other age-period, except that of 12—15. These results do not seemingly conflict with one's ordinary experience of European life in this country: and it is inevitable that there should be a smaller proportion of males and females at the earlier and later stages of existence.

At this point our report ends, so far as the Imperial Tables are concerned; and it only remains to notice in a fresh chapter any lessons that may be forthcoming from the Special Tables, 1—8, which deal with the structural characteristics of the Island.

TABLE showing the percentage borne by Europeans, Eurasians and Native Christians of both sexes to the total population under certain denominations.

Denomination.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Native Christians.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Anglican	57·54	21·64	7·21	6·58	3·74	3·29	100·00
R. Catholic	5·59	2·59	2·85	2·34	56·86	29·77	100·00
Baptist	54·74	22·10	4·21	2·10	10·53	6·32	100·00
Methodist	35·88	16·24	6·21	5·51	7·06	29·10	100·00
Greek Church ...	76·47	23·53	...	.....	...	...	100·00

Supplement to Table XVIII.

Community.	Total increase or decrease since 1891.		Increase or decrease per cent. since 1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Europeans	+ 556	+ 187	+ 6·78	+ 5·73
Armenians...	— 13	— 5	— 22·41	— 15·62
Eurasians	— 545	— 527	— 23·75	— 25·88

TABLE showing proportion borne by Europeans, Armenians and Eurasians of each sex at each age-period to the total population of the community of all ages together.

Community.	0—12		12—15		15—30		30—50		50 and over.		All ages.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Europeans ...	6·40	6·42	1·49	1·24	36·64	9·53	22·57	8·75	4·63	2·33	71·73	28·27
Armenians ...	8·33	6·94	4·17	1·39	26·39	6·94	22·22	15·28	1·39	6·95	62·50	37·50
Eurasians ...	13·57	12·31	4·48	3·99	19·46	15·78	12·34	9·97	3·83	4·27	53·68	46·32

STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF THE ISLAND AND THEIR RELATION TO THE POPULATION.

REMARKS UPON SPECIAL TABLES.

These tables, which deal exclusively with the structural details of the Town and Island, and their relation to the population, have been prepared at the special request of the Municipal Corporation and the Bombay City Improvement Trust. On the supposition that the smaller the area for which definite information can be obtained, the lighter will the labours of those two bodies be, the information collected by the census staff has been tabulated by Census Circles, the area and position of which are shown in the maps accompanying the notes upon each section of the island. It seems to me unlikely that the several circles of each section, as now defined, will require alteration in the matter of their area or boundaries for many years to come, and consequently the scheme drawn up for the census of 1901 will probably prove useful as a model for future enquiries into the structural characteristics of the island, and into the growth or decrease of overcrowding.

Before dealing separately with each of the thirty-two sections or census charges, a few general remarks upon the whole island may not be considered out of place. It may be noted that the Enumerators have not in every case clearly distinguished cháls from dwelling-houses ; and that the numbers shown under the former heading may, therefore, not be absolutely accurate for all areas. This, however, is of importance only in the case of Table 1, and does not vitiate the general results. Secondly, in some cases areas are shown in the Tables to be void of schools or dispensaries. This is apt to be misleading, if one does not remember that only such buildings as are exclusively used as schools or dispensaries were entered as such in the House-List. Cases do occur in the City, in which one or two rooms in a dwelling-house are set apart for such purposes ; but the building in such cases has been reckoned as a dwelling-house only. Thirdly, it is believed that Enumerators have occasionally omitted to enter, as an extra storey, lofts, which are used as lumber-rooms ; although, according to the orders issued, they were expected to so record them. For this reason, some buildings in the city have been categorised as containing one storey less than they actually contain, if the loft be taken into account (*vide* Table 2). Scrutiny of special Table No. 1 shows that the various classes of structures, spread over the face of the island, are by no means equally distributed throughout the seven wards ; and that the character of these areas is to some extent determinable from the presence or absence of this or that kind of building. For example, A ward must rank above all others as a business-centre, and as an area within which the requirements of Western civilisation have been more widely satisfied ; for it contains many more offices and more hospitals than any other ward. B ward, on the other hand, is *par excellence* the home of the Musalman, as one judges from the presence of 37 masjids ; and is also widely occupied by the native merchant community, inasmuch as it contains a large number of godowns, and is the only area in the island wherein dwelling-houses, with godowns or store-rooms on the lower floors, appear in large numbers. C ward is remarkable for containing a larger number of dwelling-houses proper and shops than any other ; and the nature of the population occupying and renting such buildings is dimly portrayed by the presence in the ward of 84 Hindu temples, which is the largest number discoverable

in any ward. The area which approximates most nearly to C ward as a native residential quarter is the E ward with its 3,660 dwelling-houses. The fourth ward, D, has several claims to attention. Firstly it contains far more bungalows than any other, and therefore ranks pre-eminently as the residential quarter of an European and well-to-do native population; secondly, it is a chál-centre, for it contains almost as many as E ward, which is the true home of the chál-inhabiting population; thirdly it contains a considerable Parsi population, for it can show more fire-temples than appear in other parts of the island: and, lastly, it is an area of stables, both public and private, and built both for horses and cattle. The varied nature of E ward is apparent from the fact that it contains more churches, schools and dispensaries than any other, more godowns and small tiled shops, and more cháls, mills and workshops; while its Mahommedan population is supplied with as many masjids as there are in B ward. F ward is an area of small tiled huts, used as dwellings, and of small thatched shops; while G ward is partly an industrial locality, containing only five fewer mills than E ward, and partly a camping-ground for a poor population, whose thatched or "cadjan" dwelling-huts are more than two thousand in number.

This last fact is in some degree responsible for a greater ground floor population in G ward than in others. At the same time we may note that, starting from the northern limits of the island, the population appears to reside at a greater distance from the ground the further southward one travels. Thus, in wards G, F and E, the ground-floor population is most numerous; D ward contains the largest population resident on the first upper storey; C ward, the largest number on the second, third and fourth upper storeys; and A ward the largest number of persons resident upon the fifth and sixth floors. On the other hand, the sub-division of buildings into a multiplicity of rent-payers' holdings is far more widely practised in E ward than elsewhere; while C ward is remarkable for the presence of one building divided up into 451 tenements (both occupied and unoccupied).

In general, the occupancy of separate buildings by very large numbers of individuals, is commoner in E ward than elsewhere; although, even here, the majority of the structures, as in all other parts of the island, contain no more than 20 individuals. Single cases of very densely-populated buildings naturally occur in almost all parts; as for example in E, A, G, and B wards, which contain houses occupied respectively by 691, 663, 587 and 492 persons: but the average population per inhabited building never rises beyond 35, as in B ward, and is lower than 20 in four out of the seven wards of the island. G ward shows the lowest average population per house, namely, 15·08. Of all wards of the island, E ward is that containing the greatest population; and also includes the largest number of persons sharing single rooms with between 10 and 19 others, and with more than 20 others. As many as 8,421 individuals in this ward are discovered to be sharing single rooms with twenty or more others. Such being the general results of our enquiries, it only remains to add that the actually largest number of individuals in a single room was discovered in B ward (Mandvi), where an apartment, 56½ feet long by 40 feet broad, in the rear of a house facing Dongri Street, and lying to the west of the Masjid Railway Station (G. I. P. Railway), was occupied by 54 Customs khalasis. Bhuleshwar (C ward) contained a single room, occupied by 43 persons:

two rooms, one in Khara Talao (C ward) and the other in 2nd Nagpada (E ward), sheltered 39 persons apiece; while in Kumbharwada (C ward) and Umarkhadi (B ward) were rooms containing respectively 36 and 34 inhabitants.

The tenements of the island, that is to say the holdings of individual rent-payers, have been divided for the purposes of enquiry into six main classes, commencing with those of one room only and rising to those which contain six or more rooms. As was confidently expected, the mass of the island's population, or 80 per cent. of the total, resides in tenements of one room, the average number of occupants whereof lies between 4 and 5. Tenements containing six rooms or over form only 1 per cent. of the total number of tenements of all classes, and are occupied by only 4 per cent. of the whole population. These facts point very clearly to the high cost of living in the city and the poverty of the majority of Bombay residents. Very instructive also are the figures showing the percentage of the total population of each main religion, resident in each class of holding. So far as one-roomed tenements are concerned, the Hindus stand easily first, with 89 per cent. of their numbers thus domiciled; the Mahommedans come next with 83 per cent.; the Jains third with 75 per cent.; the Jews fourth with 63 per cent.; the Christians fifth with 40 per cent.; and the Parsis last with only 27 per cent. of their total numbers, renting single rooms. The order is practically reversed in the case of tenements of six rooms; for the Christian and Parsi show the largest proportion of their whole population, thus domiciled: the Jew comes third in order, the Jain fourth, the Mahommedan fifth, and the Hindu last of all, 2 per cent. only of the followers of Hinduism being inhabitants of the most commodious type of holding.

A final word is necessary on the subject of vacant tenements. It is clearly impossible to say precisely whether any three vacant rooms in a house will ultimately be let to rent-payers as three separate tenements of one room apiece, or jointly as a single tenement of three rooms. But the class, to which three such rooms rightly belong, and to which, when let, they will appertain, can be inferred with tolerable exactness from (*a*) the nature of the building in which they are situated, (*b*) the class of the occupied tenements in the building, and (*c*) the character of the people already resident in the house. These three factors have been duly considered in the classification of unoccupied rooms, and may be considered to have ensured tolerably accurate results. The depopulating effects of a plague epidemic are visible in the large number of unoccupied tenements of all classes, namely, 62,487, of which the great majority would under normal circumstances be let to followers of the Hindu religion.

A Ward

Upper Colaba Section

PLAN SHEWING CIRCLES & BLOCKS FOR THE CENSUS OF 1901.

SCALE 1200 FEET TO 1 INCH

NOTE

CIRCLES ARE BOUNDED BY GREEN CO

SECTION IS BOUNDED BY RED CO

UPPER COLABA.

Nearly the whole of this section is in charge of the Military authorities for census purposes; and consequently the figures entered in the tables against the section refer simply to the disjointed circle of four blocks, which is shown upon the map. Secondly, the Lunatic Asylum and Observatory were each treated by this department as one building, irrespective of the fact that they might actually be composed of a series of structures; and the census of the inhabitants of both establishments was carried out by the officers in charge of them. Consequently, the eight special tables deal, so far as Upper Colaba is concerned, with the conditions prevailing in Blocks 2 and 4 only; while the structures comprised in Block 1 and Block 3 figure throughout them all as two separate buildings and no more.

Out of its 46 buildings, it appears that 11 are dwelling-houses proper, 7 are bungalows and 11 are chals; and that with three exceptions, all the structures in the circle contain a ground-floor only. The population of the circle amounts to 913, and in view of the nature of the buildings, is naturally about seven times more numerous on the ground-level than on the first upper storey. It is worth remarking that instances of persons sharing rooms with 20 or more others are wholly non-existent; and that in general the individuals, who make up a total population of 913, share rooms with no more than four others. Buildings also are not unduly crowded: for very few of them give shelter to more than 20 persons. The one house, recorded as occupied by 400 people, is the Lunatic Asylum; and does not, therefore, demand special attention. The bulk of the population of the circle belongs to the Christian and Hindu religions; there are no Jews, only 7 Jains, and a comparatively small number of Parsis and Mahommedans. But, though they share the circle between them, there is a vast difference between the conditions of life obtaining among the Christians and Hindus; for 86 per cent. of the former live in comfortable tenements, containing six rooms or more; while the same percentage of the latter live in the humblest and least spacious class of holding, the tenement of one room. The Mahommedans, who reside near the Durga, also belong to the poorer classes, and cannot afford to pay rent for any larger area than one room.

The area of the circle is roughly 17·04 acres, while the remainder of the section covers 127·15 acres. The total area of Upper Colaba is, therefore, approximately 144·19 acres.

LOWER COLABA.

The area of this section is roughly 265 acres, out of which 47 acres approximately are given up to roads and thoroughfares. With the first circle, which lies at the extreme south of the section, we do not propose to deal, it being a purely military area, occupied by officers and the troops which they command.

Of the buildings in the section by far the largest number are dwelling-houses, (*viz.* 365+30 unoccupied), to which must be added 52 bungalows and 22 chals. The majority of dwelling-houses occur in Circles 4, 6 and 9, the areas of which are 29, 17 and 44 acres respectively. Circle 4 is the most noteworthy, forming as it does part of the old Colaba village, the home of Kolis, Bhandaris and others. Out of its 98 dwelling-houses, 9 are under construction and 7 are unfit for human habitation. The 86 dwelling-houses of Circle 9 belong to an entirely different class, being for the most part buildings of flats occupied by Europeans. Circles 4, 5, 6 and 9 are the residential quarters of the section; but the difference of their character is apparent from the fact that Circles 4, 5, and 6, which together comprise the whole Colaba village, contain all the houses marked U. H. H. (unfit for human habitation) in the section. Of other classes of buildings one may note in particular godowns, which form the majority of the structures in Circle 7.

Most of the buildings in the section contain a ground-floor only; and the largest number of these will be found in Circles 3 and 7, the result being due in the former case to a number of one-storeyed bungalows and outhouses, and in the latter to godowns, sheds and health camps. Circle No. 9, with its city of flats, naturally contains the majority of the three and four-storeyed houses in the section; though the big mills of Circle 2 inevitably place it at the head of the areas containing the largest proportion of six-storeyed buildings. The Colaba village, it may be remarked, contains mostly two and three-storeyed houses; and two of the circles composing it, *viz.*, Nos. 4 and 6, share with Circle 2 the honour of containing the only five-storeyed buildings in the section.

The question of tenements next demands consideration. Of the total number of actually inhabited buildings, very nearly all contain no more than ten separate holdings, and in the case of Circles 3 and 9, the majority contain very much less than ten tenements. Circles 4, 5 and 6 together contain more tenement-buildings than any other portion of Lower Colaba, with the exception of Circle 7, the tents and godowns in which serve to swell the total and need not be regarded. The three circles first-named contain the only two buildings in the section with more than 30 separate tenements, and two out of the three buildings with more than 40 separate holdings.

The percentage of one-roomed tenements is highest in Circles 4, 5, 6 and 7; and this class of holding is occupied by over 90 per cent. of the population living in these areas. The average number of occupants never rises, however, above six to one room. Generally speaking, the bulk of the sectional population, with the single exception of Circle 9, lives in one-roomed tenements; but in Circle 9, which is in the main an European locality, more persons live in tenements containing six rooms and over than in any other class.

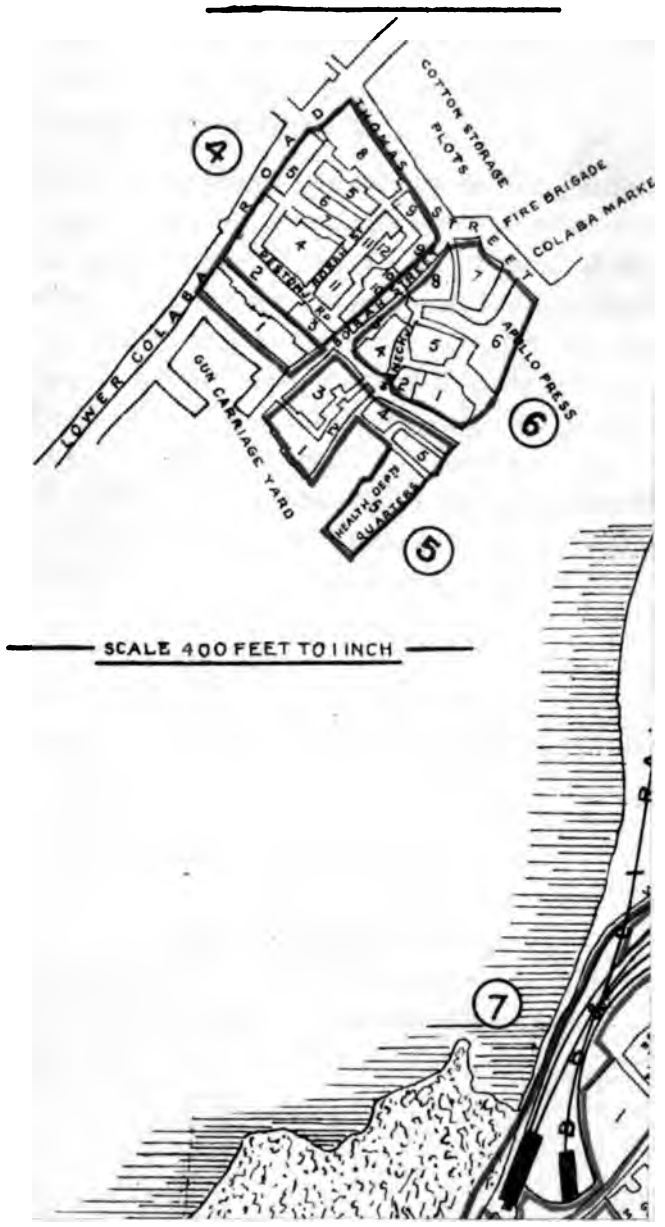
A.WARD

LOWER COLABA

PLAN SHOWING CIRCLES & BLOC

SCALE 1200 FE

COLABA VILLAGE



The majority of the buildings in the section contain no more than twenty occupants apiece, though one may note that Colaba village contains 6 buildings with 80 to 100 occupants, 5 buildings with 100 to 150 occupants and 3 buildings with 150 to 200 occupants.

The average population per actually inhabited house for the whole section is 22·93, the average per house being highest in Circles 5 and 6, and lowest in Circle 2. So far as rooms are concerned, about half the total population of the section lives in rooms containing under 6 persons, between one-fourth and one-third live in rooms occupied by over 5 and under 10 persons; and 272 persons live in rooms containing over 20 individuals.

Turning to the subject of distribution by floors, not quite half of the Lower Colaba population lives on the ground-floor. In Circles 3, 4, and 6 they rise to the third storey more than in other circles, to the fourth storey in Circles 3 and 9, to the fifth storey and sixth storey in Circle 9.

A perusal of Table 8 shows that the larger proportion of the Christian population of the section lives in tenements composd of six rooms and over; and the same remark is applicable to the Jews. The Parsis, Mahommedans, Hindus and Jains, on the other hand, live for the most part in one-roomed tenements. The character of Christian and other holdings varies, however, by circles: for example, half the Christian population in Circles 2 and 9 lives in the roomiest class of tenements, whereas in Circles 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8, the majority live in one-roomed tenements only. In Circles 3 and 4, the Parsi rents six rooms and over; in Circles 2, 5, 6 and 7 he confines his holding to one room. The Mahommedan lives in one-roomed tenements in every circle: but a few in Circle 5 rent four rooms, and in Circles 3 and 9, five, six and more rooms are occupied by a single Moslem rent-payer. The Hindu does not dwell in tenements contaning more than four rooms, except in Circle 2, Circle 5 and Circle 9; and the actual numbers so domiciled in Circles 2 and 5 is comparatively insignificant. Generally speaking, in every circle except No. 9, eighty per cent. and over of the Hindu population lives in tenements of one room only.

AREA OF LOWER COLABA.

No. of Circle.	Area in Acres.	Area covered by roads, etc.	Total Area.
1	6·31		
2	15·60		
3	38·03		
4	29·95		
5	12·23		
6	17·67		
7	33·06		
8	21·60		
9	44·07		
Section	218·52	47·12	265·64

FORT SOUTH.

The bulk of the buildings in this section are dwelling-houses, divided up into 2 cháls, 161 houses, 9 houses with godowns on the ground-floor, 1 tiled shed or hut: or 173 in all out of a total of 335 buildings. Of the balance, the most noteworthy items are 44 offices and 49 godowns. Circle No 2, which is bounded by Hummum Street, Medows Street, Rampart Row and Apollo Street, contains the largest number of dwelling-houses proper, and also the only two cháls in the section. Circle No. 5 contains mostly dwelling-houses, situated in its southern portion, (Block 1); while most of the shops in the section lie within Circles 1 and 2.

With the exception of some 79 buildings, which rise to a third and fourth storey, none of the structures in this section contain more than a ground-floor and two upper floors, the largest number of this class being found in Circle 2. Circle 4, which runs along Marine Street and includes part of the Elphinstone Circle, naturally shows the largest number of houses with four upper floors. In the majority of cases probably the lower floors are used as offices, the upper floors as dwelling-apartments. Owing presumably to the presence of a hotel and club, the average number of persons per inhabited building is higher in Circle 5 than in any other. Circle No. 2, which also contains hotels and fair-sized dwellings, approximates most nearly to the former in this respect. Circle 4, on the other hand, is a purely business centre; and, therefore, notwithstanding that it contains higher structures than any other circle, shows an average population per inhabited house of 10 only. Only one circle, No. 3, contains any instance of persons living in a room containing more than 20 persons. The Fort South and the Esplanade show the smallest population per inhabited house of any of the sections of A ward.

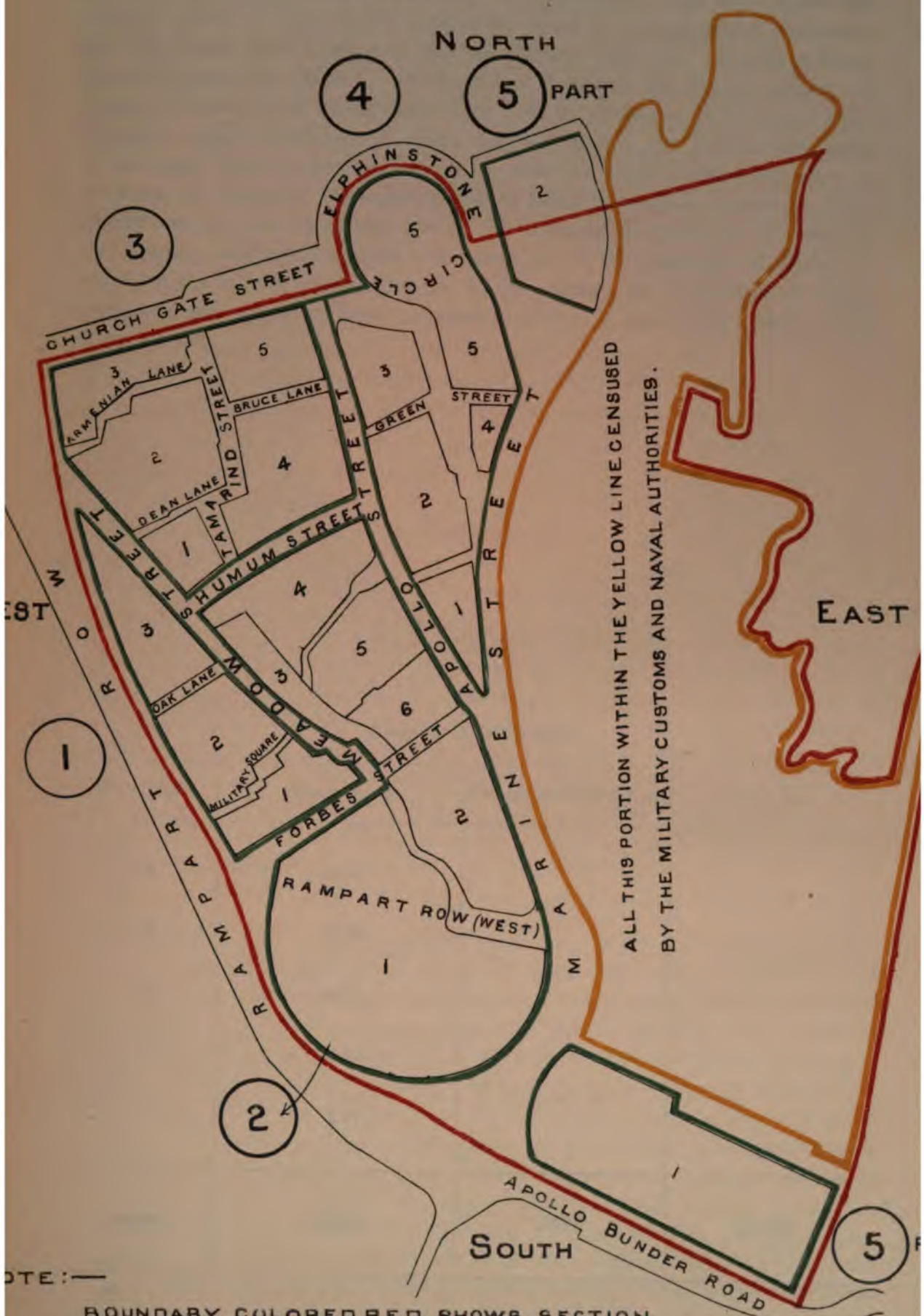
The character of the South Fort is to some extent portrayed by the fact that there are no buildings containing over 40 tenements and that there are only two instances of buildings containing over 20 and under 40 tenements. Nearly every structure in the section contains under ten tenements. Moreover, the number of buildings containing more than 20 occupants is insignificant. The one example in Circle 5 of a building with over 200 occupants is apt to be misleading, if one does not remember that the Sailors' Home, which counts as one "house," is included in that circle.

Looking at the distribution of population by floors, one may remark that approximately the same number of people live on the ground, first and second floor in Circle 1; that in Circles 2 and 3, more live on the ground-floor than in upper storeys; that in Circle 4 the population lives mostly on the second and third floors of buildings; and that in Circle 5 the ground-floor and second storey harbour the bulk of the residents. In general the residents of the South Fort appear to prefer the ground-floor and the second storey, and never ascend more than four flights of stairs to their residence.

The Christian population of the section lives chiefly in tenements of six rooms and over; and this is particularly the case in Circles 2 and 5. Of those who occupy the humblest class of holding, the majority will be found in Circle 3.

A. Ward - Fort South Section.

Plan showing Circles & Blocks for the Census of 1901.



OTE:—

BOUNDARY COLORED RED SHOWS SECTION.
Dº Dº GREEN Dº CIRCLE.
Dº Dº BLACK Dº BLOCK.

SCALE 400 FEET TO AN INCH.

The Parsis do not bulk very largely in the total population of the section: but such of them as do reside there appear mostly, and notably in Circle 2, as the occupants of one-roomed tenements. It is noteworthy that they appear nowhere in Circle 5. The Muslimin form too small a community for comment; but one cannot omit mention of the one solitary Jain, who occupies a three-roomed tenement in Circle 2. Circles 2 and 3 contain the largest number of Hindus, 70 per cent. of which community lives in tenements of one room only. Curiously enough, conditions of wealth and ease among the Hindu inhabitants of the South Fort are not graduated; for after the larger number, who live in one-room, are set aside, the majority will be found to reside in tenements of the highest class (*i.e.* six rooms and over). The intermediate grades of occupancies, that is to say, holdings of 2 rooms to 5 rooms, are in the possession of Christians and Jews, the latter of whom, like the Parsis, occupy no six-roomed or larger tenements, and appear in larger numbers in Circle 2 than in any other portion of the section.

AREA OF FORT SOUTH.

No. of Circle.	Area in Acres.	Area covered by Roads, etc.	Total Area.
1	14·86		
2	48·76		
3	30·14		
4	15·87		
5	8·77		
Section.	118·40	13·30	131·70

FORT NORTH.

By far the greater number of structures in this section are used as dwelling-houses, categorised as cháls (20), dwelling-houses (990), houses with godowns on the lower floors (23), tiled huts (15), and thatched huts (1). Cháls properly so called appear only in Circle 1, where one of them is unfit for habitation, in Circles 4 and 5, and in Circle 6, which lies near the bundar and sea, and contains a large number of the poorer class of inhabitants, who earn their living as coolies, etc., among the shipping. Circle 3, which is bounded by Hornby Row, Police Court Lane, Bora Bazar Street and Gunbow Street, and is a congested locality, contains more dwelling-houses proper than any other circle; while Circles 1 and 6 contain more condemned houses than any other. Circles 5 and 6 comprise perhaps the oldest portion of the North Fort, and the original bazar which supplied our ancestors with their requirements; and it is no surprise, therefore to find that Circle 5 contains more shops than any other. The comparatively large number of chowkeys in Circle 8 is due to the vicinity of the harbour, they being used by customs and police subordinates. The predominance of the Parsi in this section is proved by the presence of five fire-temples.

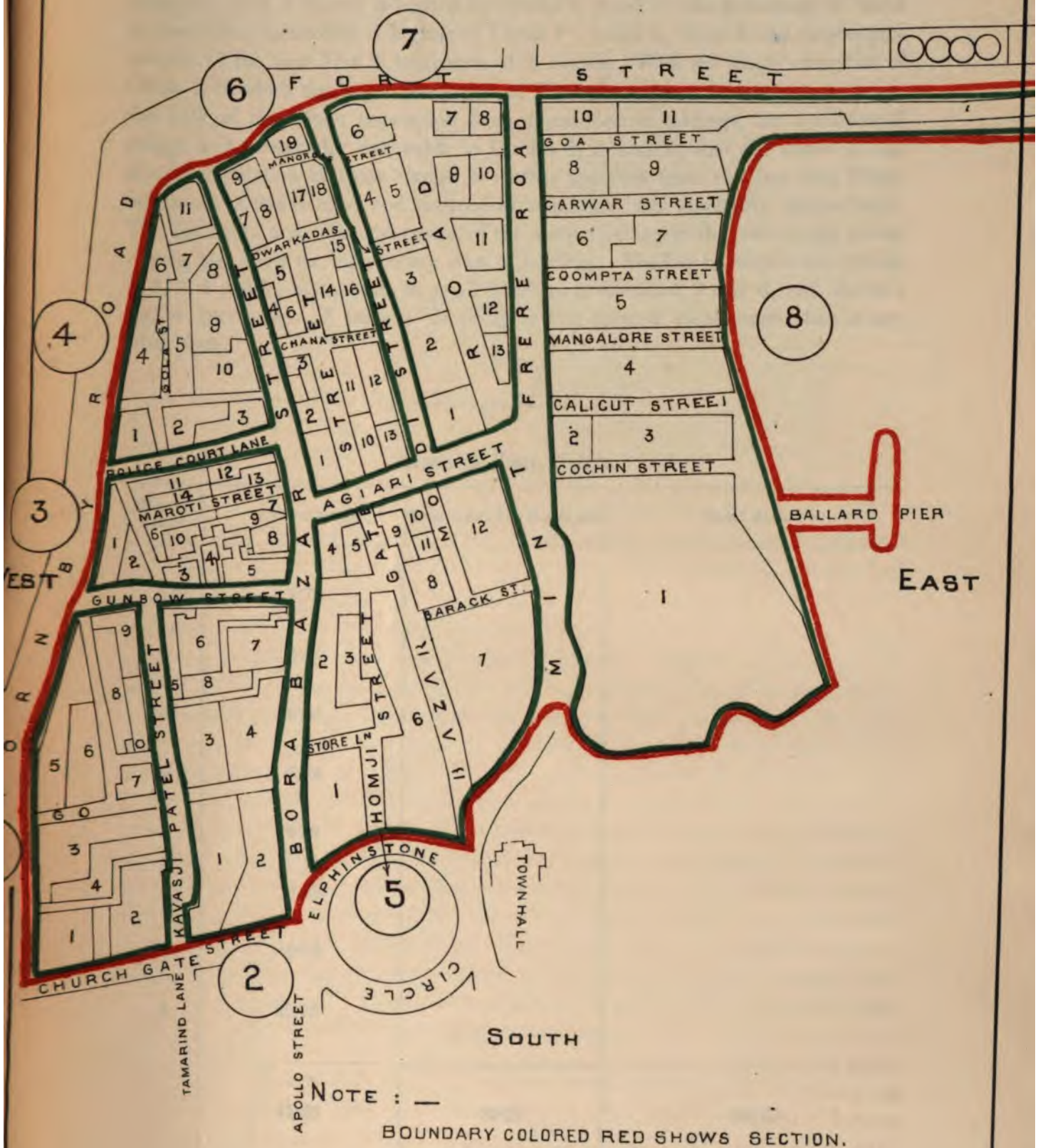
The character of the structures in this section is shown by the fact that the majority of the houses contain four or three upper floors; and more of these will be found in Circles 3 and 6 than in any other. Circle 6 contains 40 buildings with five upper storeys. The North Fort contains over one-third of the total number of structures in the whole of A ward.

The average population per inhabited house in the North Fort is higher than in any other section of A ward, with the exception of Lower Colaba, to which it closely approximates: and the last circle, 8, of the section contains a good many more persons per house than any other circle. Circle 7 stands second with an average of 39 persons per house, the lowest average being found in Circles 1 and 2, which contain a considerable number of offices and shops. The population of Circle 8 is considerably greater than that of any other circle; and this rush of human beings towards the neighbourhood of the bundars has resulted in this Circle 8 being the only one in the section which contains examples of persons sharing one room with over twenty others.

Turning to the question of tenements, it appears that the majority of the buildings, and notably those in Circle 6, are not divided into more than ten separate holdings. There is one house in Circle 4, divided up among 61 to 70 rent-payers, and another in the same circle, which contains from 100 to 120 separate tenements: but the house-owners, as Table 3 shows, do not, as a rule, let their individual properties out in more than twenty separate holdings. The commercial character of the section, as a whole, is perhaps responsible for the fact that many more persons live on the 1st and 2nd storey than on the ground-floor of buildings. Circle 4 is the only area in which the number of ground-floor residents exceeds the number of those resident in upper storeys. Sixth-floor residents will be discovered in every circle except No. 2, and bulk more largely in the tall buildings lying west of the Frere Road than in any other part of the section. The same locality contains a greater number of fifth-storey residents than any other.

A. Ward – Fort North Section.

Plan showing Circles & Blocks for the Census of 1901.



Note : —

Boundary colored red shows section.
Do Do green Do circle.
Do Do black block.

Scale 400 feet to 1 inch.

The Parsis and Hindus form the bulk of the sectional population, and will be found dwelling in every one of the six classes of tenements. The percentage of the former race occupying tenements of 2 rooms is higher than that in other classes of holdings; while among Hindus, by far the larger proportion live in one-roomed holdings. Here, again, we find the character of Parsi holdings varying to some degree by circles: for the percentage of those occupying only 2 rooms is highest in Circles 1, 3 and 4; the percentage of those in one-roomed tenements is highest in Circle 7: while in Circle 8 the larger proportion of the race lives in tenements of 5 rooms. With the single exception of Circle 1, in which the larger percentage of Hindus occupy tenements of 2 rooms, the bulk of the Hindu population lives in one-roomed holdings, this condition of things being especially noticeable in Circles 2, 3, and 8; and the status of the Hindu population in those circles is further apparent from the fact that Hindu occupants of five-roomed and six-roomed tenements are absolutely non-existent. The Christians and Mahommedans of the section belong in the main to the poorer classes, and affect the least roomy class of holding. The Jew is unknown in Circles 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5; but appears in small numbers in Circles 6, 7 and 8, and shows a higher percentage of persons dwelling in four-roomed occupancies than in any other class.

AREA OF FORT, NORTH.

No. of Circle.	Area in Acres.	Area covered by Roads, etc.	Total Area.
1	6·76		
2	5·66		
3	5·86		
4	3·44		
5	5·77		
6	6·88		
7	6·16		
8	20·75		
	61·28	73·02	134·30

THE ESPLANADE.

The dwelling-houses of this section are divided into Bungalows (29), Cháls (42), Houses (137), Tiled huts (109), Thatched dwellings (59), and Tents (156). The last named are purely fair-weather residences in Marine Lines and on the Cooperage, and need not be taken into account in deciding upon the structural characteristics of the section. With the exception of Circle 4, where we find the tiled huts or thatched sheds of the dock-hands and other labouring-classes, dwelling-houses of better style are fairly equally distributed throughout the section. Considering its size, the section is well-supplied with hospitals, schools and theatres; and the satisfactory condition of its structures, as a whole, is apparent from the fact that it contains no house "unfit for human habitation." The presence of 25 chals in Circle 1 seems at first sight strange; but is due to the fact of the Enumerators having reckoned as cháls the long lines of mat-rooms, which were used during February, March and April as refuge-camps, and were situated between the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the parapet wall facing Rotten Row. There were also a certain number of dwellings of the same class in Marine Lines.

The average number of persons to a building is not high for the section as a whole; this result being mainly due to the character of Circles 1 and 2, in the former of which the average number per house is 5, and in the latter 12. The presence of three buildings in Circle 3, containing over 400 inhabitants, might appear startling, without a reference to the map: but three cháls occupied by Municipal "bigaris" are responsible for the entry, as will be seen from a survey of the chief structures of this circle. Instances of persons sharing a room with 19 others or more occur only in Circles 3 and 4; and so far as the former area is concerned, will be found probably in the vicinity of the Crawford Markets. The bulk of the sectional population lives in rooms occupied by no more than five persons.

The division of buildings into tenements can be passed over with the remark that out of a total of 566 buildings in the section, 551 are let out in less than ten separate holdings. The size of the holdings, however, is instructive; as also their relation to the population. For whereas the majority of tenements in the section contain one room only, the percentage of population in this class of tenement is not very much greater than the percentage of the population occupying tenements of six rooms and over. The average number of occupants per room in one-roomed tenements is 5, as against 3 in tenements of the highest class. The strong European and well-to-do Parsi element in Circles 1 and 2 results in six-roomed and larger tenements sheltering a larger population than the smaller holdings in those localities. The standard of comfort enjoyed by the six main religions in this section may be inferred from the fact that 63 per cent. of the Christians, 55 per cent. of the Parsis, and 48 per cent. of the Jews live in tenements of six or more rooms: whereas 86 per cent. of the Mahomedans, 69 per cent. of the Jains and 90 per cent. of the Hindus live in the smallest species of holding.

AREA OF THE ESPLANADE.

No. of Circle.	Area in acres.	Area covered by roads, etc.	Total area.
1	197·00		
2	56·00		
3	65·43		
4	75·16		
Section.	393·59	268·80	662·39

A Ward

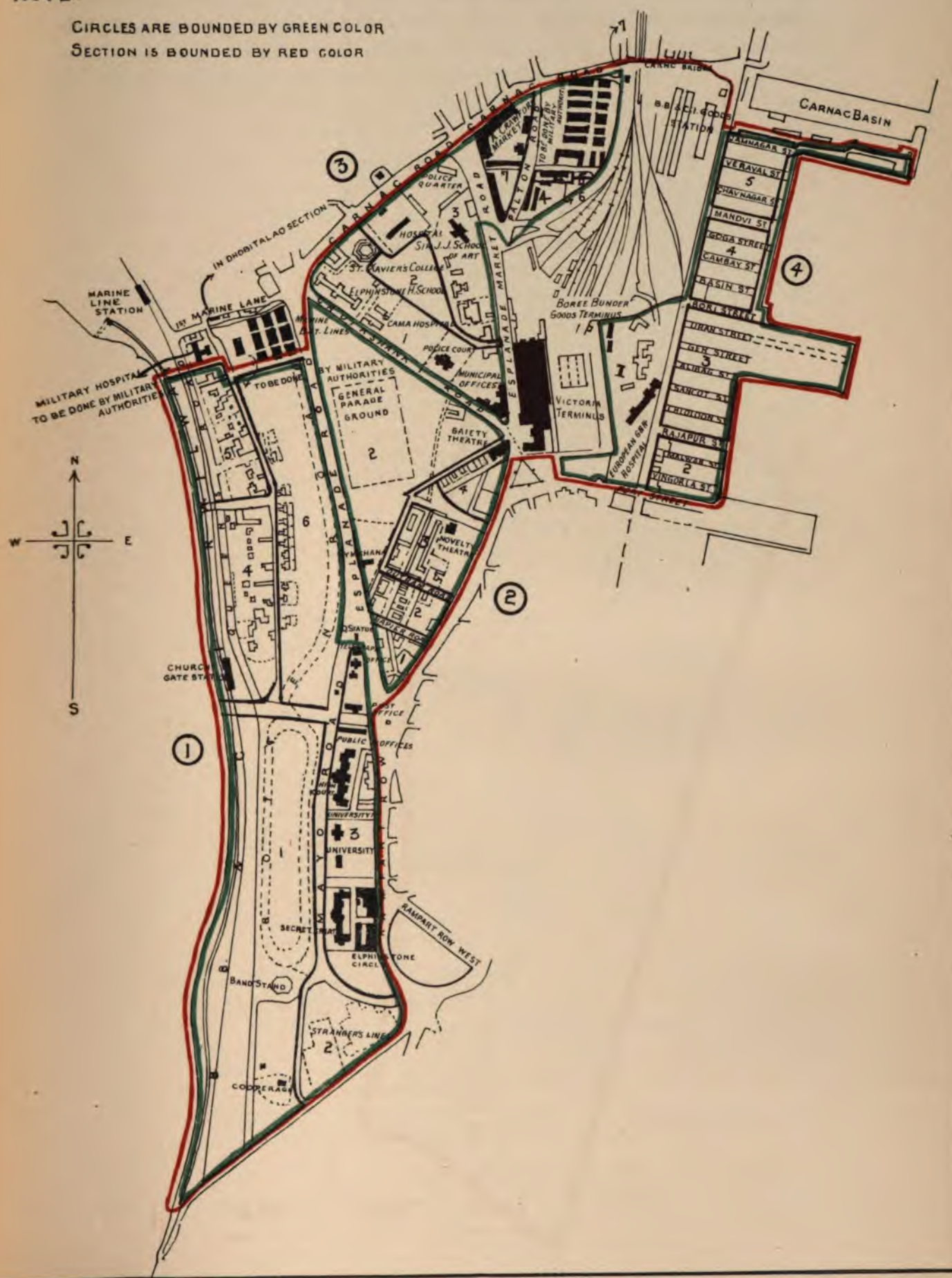
Esplanade Section

PLAN SHEWING CIRCLES & BLOCKS FOR THE CENSUS OF 1901.

SCALE 1200 FEET TO 1 INCH

Note.

Circles are bounded by green color
Section is bounded by red color



B. Ward

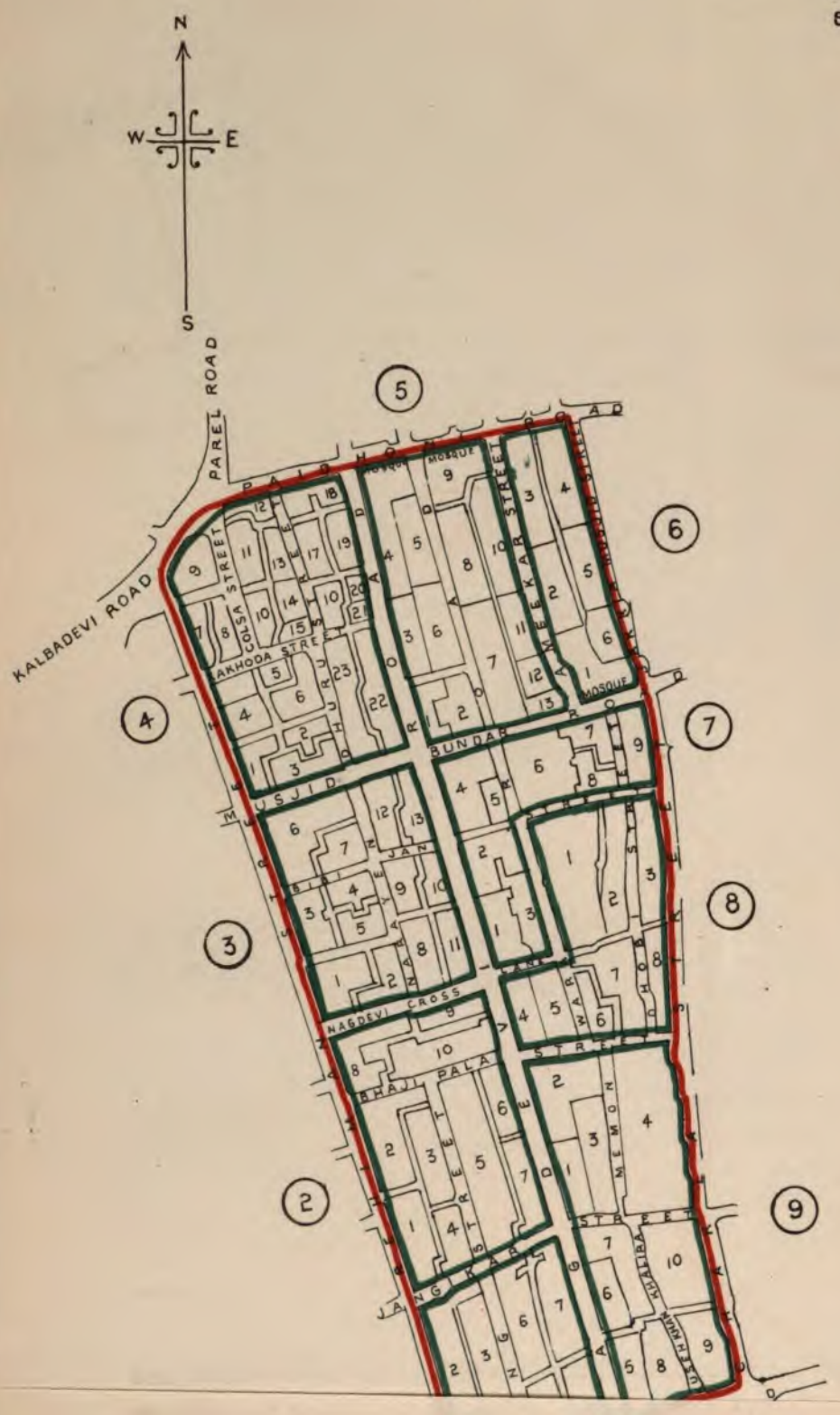
Chakla Section

Plan showing circles & blocks for the Census of 1901

Scale 400 feet to 1 inch

Note

Circles are bounded by green
Section is bounded by red col



CHAKLA.

Chakla, by reason chiefly of its small area, contains less buildings than any other section of B ward. The great majority of its structures are dwelling-houses to which must be added 30 chals and 38 houses with godowns on the lower floors. The prevalence of the Musalman element is shown by the presence of 11 masjids. So far as trade is concerned, the section is very remarkable, and the bulk of the native shops are situated between Janjikar Street and the Carnac (or Esplanade Cross Road). It is, however, a section of lofty structures, there being more buildings with three and four upper storeys than with less, while ground-floor dwellings are in a decided minority. Circle 1 contains the largest number of four-storeyed houses, and is also remarkable for owning 27 out of the 30 chals in the section. It is possible that the presence of shops on the ground-floors in this circle is responsible for the larger number of four-storeyed residences, the population being forced one floor upwards by the exigencies of trade. Circle 6 is the least structurally crowded portion of the section. The bulk of the Chakla population will be found living on the first and second storey. Only in one circle, No. 5, does the ground-floor population approximate at all nearly to that resident on upper floors ; and Circle 4 contains the only instance of persons living on the sixth storey. The houses in question will be found within the space bounded by Pydhowni Street on the north, Nakhoda Street on the south, Colsa Street on the west and Narayan Dhuru Street on the east.

In the matter of the number of occupants per inhabited building, Chakla compares favourably with the other sections of B ward, the average population under this head being 29 as against 34, 42 and 31 in Mandvi, Umarkhadi and Dongri, respectively. Circle No. 4 of Chakla is chiefly noteworthy for showing the highest percentage of persons per house and also for containing the only cases in the section in which more than 250, or more than 300 persons, occupy one building. It is, however, satisfactory that over half the houses in the whole section contain no more than 20 occupants apiece.

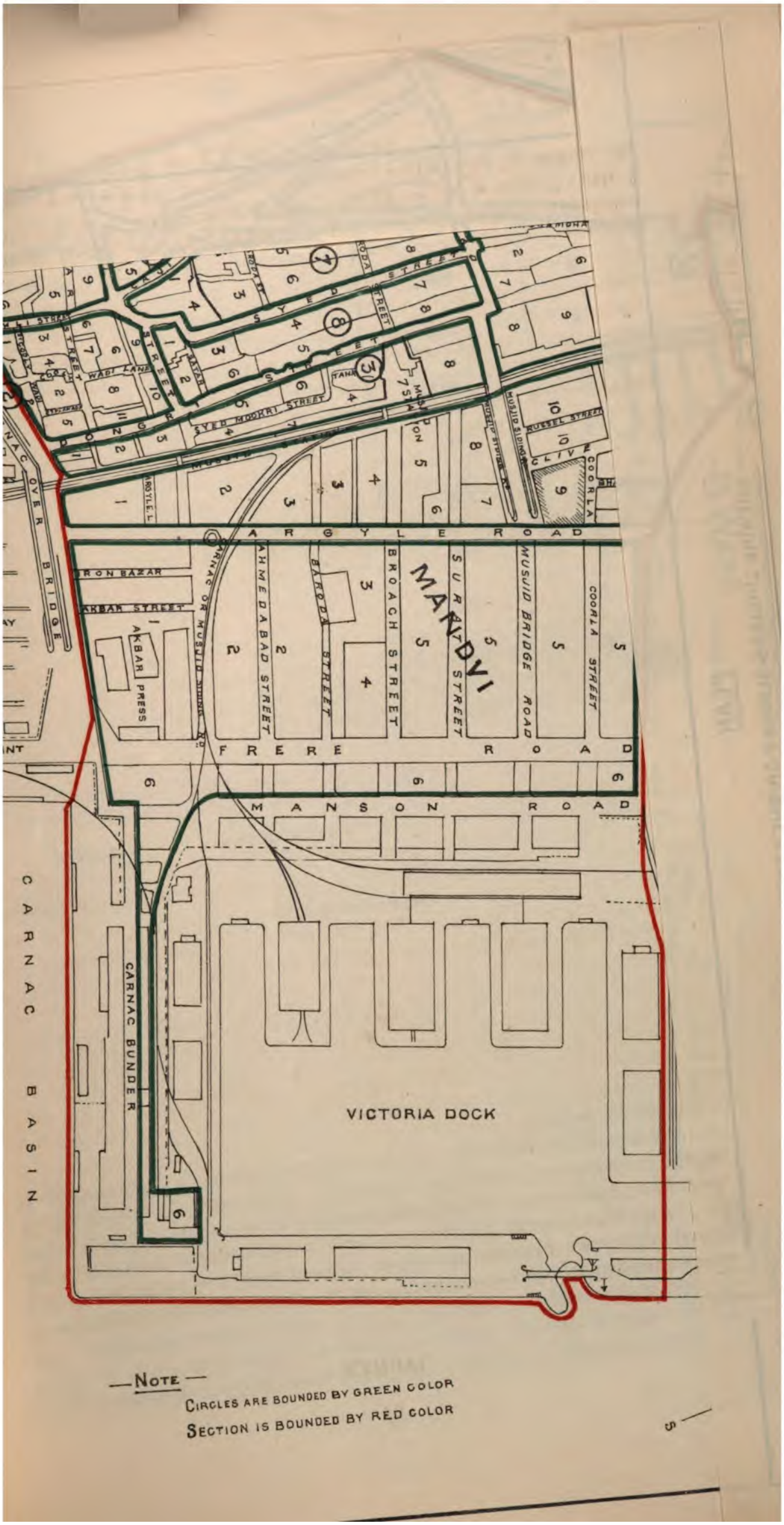
The same area, Circle 4, again comes to the front in the matter of population-by-rooms ; for together with Circles 5 and 9, it affords the only example in the section of more than 20 occupants of one room. No very great stress, however, need be laid upon this fact; for in every portion of the section a population of five or less to one room is usual, and is a condition of affairs more prevalent in Circle 4 than in any other. The fact will appear more clear by a reference to the table dealing with the number of tenements per house. Notwithstanding that 77 per cent. of the sectional population lives in tenements of one room, the average number of occupants per room is less than four for the whole section; while, if one takes the circles separately, one finds the average rising slightly above four in only one circle, No. 9. Speaking generally, one may say that the population of this section which lives in tenements containing any more than 2 rooms is wholly insignificant, and that the majority of the buildings in the section contain no more than ten separate tenements apiece.

The Mahommedan community forms the bulk of the Chakla population, and lives for the most part in the humblest class of holding, Circle 3 being the only one in which Mahommedan occupants of 4-roomed and 5-roomed tenements form any

appreciable percentage of the total. The entire absence of Jews in Chakla is worth passing notice, as also the absence of Hindus and Jains from Circle 6, which includes one big mosque and lies hard by two others of some importance. The comparatively small number of Jains in Chakla seems to prefer the poorer class of holding, and Circle 1 affords an example of seven Jains in a single room. The same is the case with the Hindus, 85 per cent. of whom occupy tenements of one room only. Like the Jew, the Christians find little attraction in the Chakla section and appear nowhere in Circles 1, 5, 6, 7, and 8. They occupy two tenements in Circle 4, one of one room and one of 3 rooms, the former of which contains 17 occupants, the latter 6.

AREA OF CHAKLA.

No. of Circle.	Area in acres.	Area covered by roads, etc.	Total area.
1	4·24		
2	4·30		
3	4·40		
4	6·15		
5	4·63		
6	2·17		
7	2·90		
8	3·50		
9	5·65		
Section	37·94	13·64	51·58



—NOTE—

CIRCLES ARE BOUNDED BY GREEN COLOR

SECTION IS BOUNDED BY RED COLOR

5

MANDVI.

This section contains by far the largest number of dwelling-houses with godowns of all the sections of B ward; and the character of the section is further discernible in the fact that buildings of this class fall short by only 160 of the dwelling-houses proper. Of chals, on the other hand, it contains only 3; and these are found only in Circles 1 and 2, the latter of which embraces the notorious Kolivadi. To judge from the section's reputation for the last five years, one would have expected to find more than 2 condemned houses in Circle 2 and more than 4 in the section as a whole. Dwelling-houses proper are more prevalent in Circles 1, 2, or 3 or the south of the section, while those which are used partly as residences and partly as store-rooms, are most noticeable in Circles 9, 10 and 11. We should naturally expect to find a considerable quantity of Jains in the north of the section, for they are the merchants, and especially the grain-merchants, of Mandvi; persons who make considerable use of godowns and like to live near their stores. If we turn to the final table dealing with tenements in reference to religion, we find our expectations fulfilled: for not only do more Jains live in Circles 10 and 11 than in any other; but the number of Jains in those two areas exceeds the number under any of the other main religions. The number of godowns, pure and simple, is naturally largest in Circle 12, which skirts the Victoria Dock.

Though the area of Circle 2 is considerably less than the area of Circle 9, it contains only 35 houses less than the latter, and is perhaps the most structurally-crowded of all the Mandvi circles. Moreover, the bulk of its houses have two, three and four storeys, which have sprung up above the primeval hut-settlements of a fishing-population. Houses with as many as five upper floors will be found in every portion of Mandvi, but especially in Circles 4, 5, 6 and 9; and one example of a building with seven upper floors will be found in Circle 10, the top-most storey being in the occupation of four individuals. The great mass of the Mandvi population lives on the 1st or 2nd storey, ground-floor residents being fewer here than in any other part of B ward, Chakla alone excepted: and this fact is specially noticeable in Kolsa Mohalla and the Jain area.

The average number of occupants per inhabited house for the whole section does not rise above 34; but very considerable variation is noticed in the average number by circles. For example, one leaps from 17 per building in Circles 3 and 8 to 55 per building in Circle 4 and 77 per building in Circle 11. This last-named circle shares with Circle 9 the honour of containing one house occupied by between 250 and 300 individuals. About two-thirds of the dwellings in the whole section, however, contain no more than 20 occupants. In Kolivadi, not quite half the houses contain 20 occupants or less; but the balance is made up of buildings sheltering from sixty to one hundred and fifty individuals. With the single exception of Circle 6, instances of over ten and under twenty persons occupying one room are ubiquitous; and Circles 3, 4, 6, 7, 11 and 12 contain a population of 295 individuals, who each share a room with 20 others, or more. Circle 3 contains one room, 56½ feet long × 40 feet broad, occupied by 54 persons, the largest number in any one room throughout the island.

A comparatively small number of houses only are let out in more than ten tenements ; and generally speaking, the totalnumber of separate holdings in a building does not amount to over ten, although cases do occur in Circles 10, 11 and 12 of buildings being divided up among 60 to 100 rent-payers. It is noteworthy, however, that Mandvi heads the list of the B ward sections, in the matter of buildings let out in over 50 separate holdings. One-roomed-tenements far outnumber those of any other class and are inhabited by 78 per cent. of the total sectional population : and, comparing their distribution by circles, it appears that this smallest class of holding is more in favour with the population of Circle 2 (Kolivadi) and of Circle 10 than with the population of any other portion of the section. The bulk of the population in the former area follows the Hindu religion, and in the latter the Jain and Hindu creeds. The Moslem population of Circle 10 has been occasionally described as of low-class and obstructive temper : but, if one may judge by their relation to tenements only, the conditions under which they live belong to a higher scale than those of the Hindus and Jains. Thirty per cent. only of them live in the humblest class of tenement, the remainder dwelling for the most part in 2-roomed, 4-roomed, 5-roomed and even 6-roomed tenements. If one disregards the actual numbers under each religion, resident in Mandvi, and classifies the population according to the size of their occupancies, it appears that the Hindu population is the least comfortably situated, the Jains stand next in order, the Parsis third, the Mahommedans fourth, and the Jews fifth ; while the Christians entertain the highest standard of comfort.

Area of Mandvi.

No. of Circle.	Area in acres.	Area covered by roads, etc.	Total area.
1	2·86		
2	3·78		
3	5·30		
4	3·75		
5	1·83		
6	2·81		
7	4·30		
8	2·76		
9	13·78		
10	9·36		
11	14·72		
12	39·65		
Section.	104·90	59·76	164·66

B. WARD

OOMERKHARI SECTION

PLAN SHOWING CIRCLES & BLOCKS FOR THE CENSUS OF 1901.

SCALE 400 FEET TO 1 INCH

NOTE

CIRCLES ARE BOUNDED BY GREEN COL

SECTION IS BOUNDED BY RED COL

UMARKHADI.

This section contains more buildings than any other section of B ward ; and besides containing the largest number of dwelling-houses proper, it easily heads the list of the B-ward areas, which contain the largest number of chals. Whereas Mandvi can show only 3 specimens of this class of building, Umarkhadi counts 92, out of which 63 are situated in Circle 10, between the Jail and the Baboola Tank Road. Circle 10 is indeed a chal-area ; but the whole section is an eminently residential locality; and its 900 dwelling-houses proper are fairly equally distributed throughout each circle. Buildings with two upper floors are more numerous than those of any other class, and are more often met with in Circles 7 and 8 than in any other ; and the latter circle also contains the largest number of houses with three upper storeys. In Circle 9, on the other hand, the character of the structures is wholly different; for out of the 167 buildings in that circle, 103 are buildings with a ground floor-only. Now the bulk of the population in Circle 10 are Hindus, whence one may perhaps infer that this community has a stronger predilection for chal-life than any other : while in Circle 9 the bulk of the population follows the faith of Islam. A perusal of the sectional figures, dealing with the distribution of the population by floors, shows that most of the Umarkhadi residents live on the ground-floor or first storey ; that this is specially the case in Circle 10 ; but that in Circle 1 and Circle 8 more persons live on the 2nd and 3rd storeys than on the ground-floor. If one turn to the top-most storeys, one finds Umarkhadi easily at the head of the list of B-ward sections, with 42 occupants of sixth storeys, and 14 occupants of seventh storeys. Regarding the population per house, it is worth noting that the Umarkhadi section shows the highest average per occupied house of any single portion of the island, namely, 42 ; and taking the circles separately, we find this average increased to 49 per house in Circle 4, 52 per house in Circle 1 and 53 per house in Circle 10. The last named area also includes one case of 492 individuals resident in one house, which is the third highest number for the whole island : the " house " in question is the Umarkhadi Jail, whose warders, prisoners and others make up this somewhat alarming total. On the other hand, one of the chals in this circle contains between 300 and 350 occupants, and two contain 200 to 250. In the matter of occupancy of rooms again, it appears that the actual number of persons sharing one room with 19 or more others is five times greater than the number so domiciled in Mandvi and Dongri ; and that the majority of these co-sharers are resident in Circles 8 and 9.

Houses divided into more than 50 separate holdings are totally unknown in Circles 2, 5 and 6 ; while the total number of tenements of the six main classes taken together is highest in Circles 4 and 8. The character of the section and the status of its inhabitants is dimly portrayed by the fact that the percentage of tenements containing 3 rooms or more to the total number of tenements is an almost inappreciable quantity, and that 86 per cent. of the whole population lives in tenements of one room only. The Mahommedans form the most numerous community in the section, and will be found occupying every class of tenement, from those of one room to those of six rooms and over. The majority,

being poor, live in the humblest class; and so far as six-roomed holdings are concerned, Circle 8 is the only one in which the Moslem community so resident numbers over 150. The Christian community is non-existent in Circles 1, 3 and 7; but generalisation from the figures of other circles shows that its members will be found in every class of tenement except the 5-roomed; but that the majority live in one-roomed holdings. The Jews and Jains approximate to one another in numbers; but whereas the former do not appear at all in Circles 1, 3 and 5 and are practically non-existent in Circles 2 and 6, the Jains appear in every circle except No. 5. On the whole the Jain appears less prosperous than the Jew, or rather, perhaps, one should say that the Jew is educated to a higher standard of comfort than the Jain, judging by the fact that the percentage of his numbers occupying more roomy abodes is higher than the percentage of Jains occupying other than one-roomed tenements.

AREA OF UMARKHADI.

No. of Circle.	Area of circle.	Area covered by roads, etc.	Total area.
1	6·60		
2	4·40		
3	3·90		
4	13·60		
5	2·79		
6	3·74		
7	6·70		
8	13·15		
9	18·90		
10	16·21		
Section.	89·99	15·34	105·33

B.WARD

ONGRI SECTION

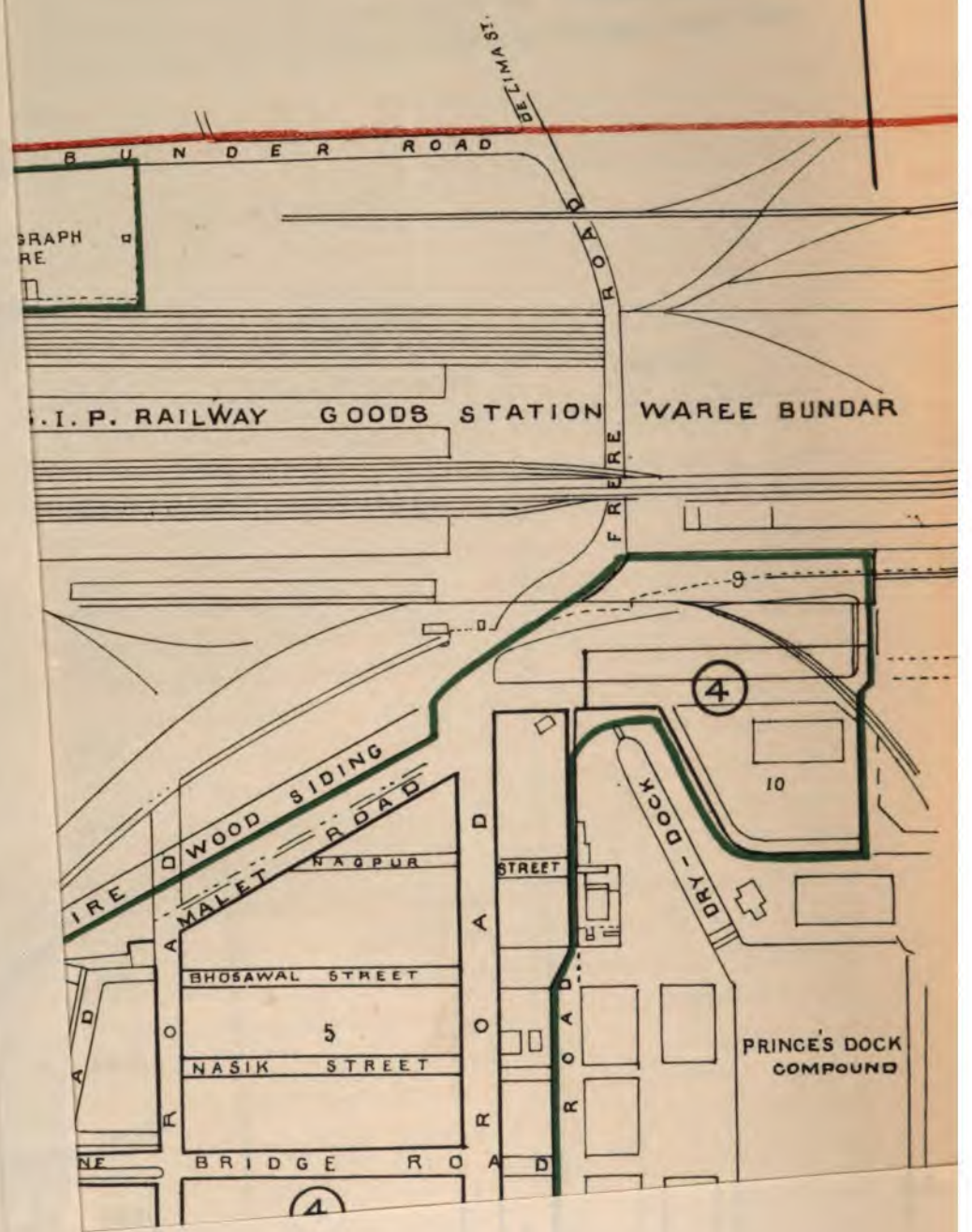
ES & BLOCKS FOR THE CENSUS OF 1901

LE 400 FEET TO 1 INCH

NOTE

CIRCLES ARE BOUNDED BY GREEN COLOR

SECTION IS BOUNDED BY RED COLOR



DONGRI.

The four circles of Dongri differ considerably, so far as the character of the buildings in them is concerned. Circles 1 and 2 may be called the residential quarter proper, being full of chals and dwelling-houses ; Circle 3, which lies wholly below Nowroji Hill, is marked by a good number of small huts and shops ; while Circle 4, which contains fewer dwelling-houses and chals than the others, is chiefly remarkable for its bullock stables (253), and, being a seaside circle, for its chowkeys. Circle 2 is the only one which contains condemned dwellings, numbering in all 5. Buildings with a groundfloor only naturally appear in greater numbers in Circles 3 and 4, for the above reasons ; and are indeed so numerous that Dongri easily heads the list of the B ward sections for the highest number of ground-floor dwellings. So far as upper-storeyed buildings are concerned, Dongri is less well furnished than any other portion of B ward ; and of the number actually existing, those with two upper floors appear to be more common than those with one or with three or more. Only four instances occur of five-storeyed houses, as against 87 in Mandvi and 91 in Chakla. The buildings are on the whole less capacious than those of other sections of B ward. Some 19 cases are discoverable of houses comprising from 40 to 70 separate holdings ; but in most cases 40 is the highest limit, and the bulk of the buildings contain 10 holdings or less. It is perhaps unnecessary to remark that most of the Dongri population lives on the ground and first floor ; and that out of a total population of 25,000 and over, some 380 persons only live higher up than the third storey. Moreover, it is the only section in B ward which contains no example of persons inhabiting the sixth storey.

The average population per inhabited building is highest in Circle 2, which contains the largest number of buildings sheltering from 60 to 200 individuals. Circle 4, which we have already characterised as an area of stables, contains more separate houses, but at the same time a smaller population than any other portion of the section ; and consequently shows an average population per inhabited house of only 10. So far as house-population is concerned, it is the least crowded area of any in the whole of B ward.

Dongri is a section of humble tenements ; and the number of those composed of six rooms or more amounts to only 8 for the whole section. Ninety-five per cent. of the population have to be content with one-roomed holdings, in each of which dwell on the average 5 persons. The Hindus, as has been elsewhere remarked, largely predominate : for the rest, there are some 2,000 Mahomedans, and a few hundred Christians, Jains and Jews. Most of the Christians live in Circle 4 and occupy the humblest class of holding ; while the 12, who reside in Circle 2, are equally distributed among one-roomed, four-roomed, and six-roomed tenements. The Parsi is wholly unknown in Circles 1 and 3 : and in Circles 2 and 4 the few representatives of this race follow the example of the Mahommedan, Jain and Jew, by occupying single rooms.

AREA OF DONGRI.

No. of Circle.	Area in acres.	Area covered by roads, etc.	Total area.
1	7·64		
2	22·04		
3	16·83		
4	57·20		
Section	103·71	181·76	285·47

THE MARKET.

This section, as its name implies, comprises a good number of shops, half of which are crowded round the Cloth Market in Circle 3, and of godowns. Dwelling-houses proper appear in every circle, but are more numerous in Circle 8 than in any other. Chals, on the other hand, appear nowhere except in Circles 2 and 7, and are nearly four times as common in the former circle, which, be it remarked, comprises the major portion of that vile area, Pathakwadi. The section is remarkable for the absence of buildings exclusively used as dharmashalas and dispensaries, but is well to the fore in the matter of Hindu temples, one of which is the temple of Mumbadevi, tutelary goddess of the Island of Bombay. Buildings of one, two, three and four upper storeys are of common occurrence and severally approximate in numbers to those with only a ground-floor. The largest number of four-storeyed and five-storeyed buildings in the section will be seen by walking up Sheik Memon Street and wandering through the streets that lie on the eastern side of that thoroughfare. In Circle 2 ground-floor buildings and those with one or two upper floors are equally numerous. The section, as a whole, contains more buildings with four, five and six upper floors than any other section of C ward, and also contains the largest number of buildings of all kinds. Likewise, the Market is the only area in C ward which contains buildings subdivided into over 100 separate tenements ; and one of these, situated in Circle 5, is split up into 451 separate holdings. Buildings of over 50 and under 60 tenements occur in every circle, except 1, 4 and 8 ; while Circle 7 contains the only example in the section of houses let out in over 60 and under 70 occupancies. It is worth notice that a larger number of the market population lives upon the 1st floor, than upon the ground-floor and upper storeys ; and that the section contains more residents in fifth and sixth storeys than any other section of C ward. Commencing from the street-level, one finds the population increase as one reaches the 1st floor ; but the higher one ascends after that point, the smaller does the population become ; and this is a phenomenon also noticeable in Bhuleshvar, Kumbharwada and Khara Talao. In Dhobi Talao and Fanaswadi, on the other hand, the population decreases consistently, as one rises from the ground-level. Circles 4 and 8 contain the only people in the section who reside on the sixth storey.

Most of the structures in the section contain no more than 20 residents ; but one notices that Circle 2 contains the largest number of buildings with over 60 and under 80 occupants, and with 100 to 150 occupants, and with 150 to 200 occupants. In Circles 3 and 4, buildings containing more than sixty residents are unknown ; while Circle 1 contains the one solitary example of a house with over 350 occupants. The average population per inhabited building is highest in Circle 1 and lowest in Circle 6, and stands at the figure of 24 for the section as a whole. Considerably over half the population of the section lives in rooms containing no more than 5 individuals. Circle 2 contains far the largest number of persons, resident in rooms occupied by over 10 and under 20 individuals ; and also shares with Circles 1, 5, and 8, the doubtful honour of harbouriug a population which lives in rooms occupied by 20 persons and over. The majority of this class appear in Circle 1, where overcrowding seems greater than in other portions of the section.

C. Ward

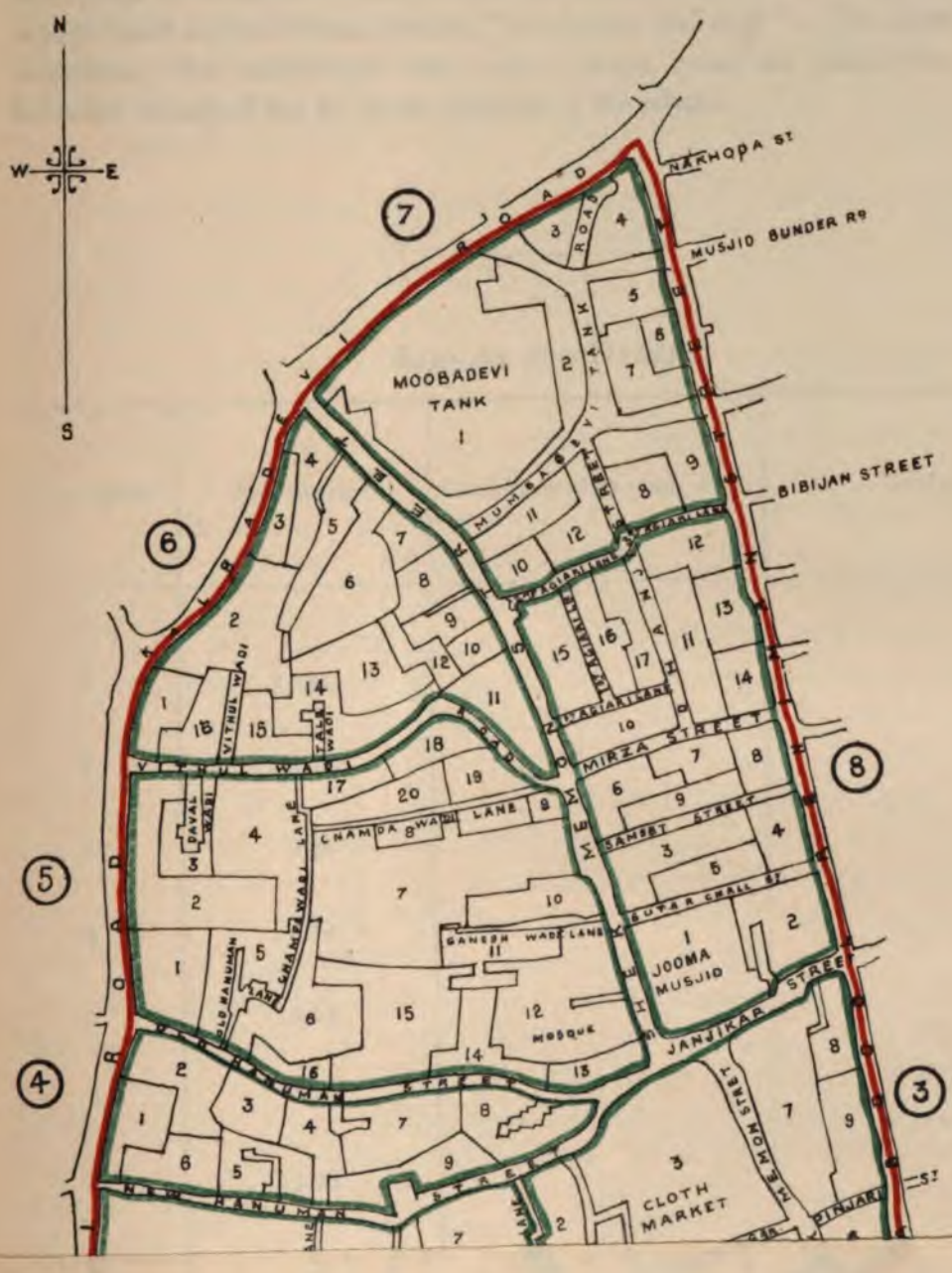
Market Section

PLAN SHOWING CIRCLES & BLOCKS FOR THE CENSUS OF 1901.

SCALE 400 FEET TO 1 INCH

Note

CIRCLES ARE BOUNDED BY GREEN COLOR
SECTION IS BOUNDED BY RED COLOR



Tenements of the highest class, that is to say, those composed of six or more rooms, are slightly more numerous in Circles 5 and 8 than elsewhere. But the character of the section is portrayed by the fact that of all classes of holdings, 81 per cent. contain one room only ; and these are occupied by the majority of the population under each main religion. I notice, however, that in Circles 7 and 8 there are a good many Parsis, whose means enable them to rent two rooms ; and that both here, and in Circles 5 and 6, are a few Jains, resident in the roomiest class of tenement. The Muslimin are more numerous in Circles 3 and 8 than in other parts of the section ; and, next to the Jains, they show the highest percentage of population in the column headed " six rooms and over ". Yet these are mere exceptions ; the individuals who rent a single room are ubiquitous, and are followers of each of the six main religions of the island.

AREA OF THE MARKET.

No. of Circle.	Area in acres.	Area covered by roads, etc.	Total area.
1	11·24		
2	8·60		
3	8·06		
4	4·54		
5	14·53		
6	7·67		
7	14·48		
8	5·08		
Section.	74·20	14·91	89·11

DHOBI TALAO.

This section includes more dwelling-houses proper than any other area of C ward; but with the exception of Khara Talao, fewer cháls. Of its dwelling-houses, 26 are unfit for human habitation. The larger number of its chals lie within the area bounded by the Hindu burning-ground on Queen's Road and the Girgaum Road: whereas Circles 1 and 7 contain the greatest number of dwelling-houses proper. The majority of the shops, as one might expect, are found in the circles lying off that great artery, the Kalbadevi Road; while judging from the situation of the fire-temples, the Parsi element is strongest in the three southern circles, 1, 2 and 4. Dhobi Talao also contains more stables than any other section of C ward; and the majority of these will be found in and around Sonapur.

Five-storeyed and six-storeyed buildings are comparatively scarce; but the section, as a whole, inclines rather to buildings with one and two upper floors than to ground-floor dwellings. Circle 7 contains more ground-floor buildings and more houses with one upper storey than any other circle; while buildings with two upper floors are fairly equally distributed throughout the section. When we rise to third storeys, however, we find that Circles 1 and 2 contain quite half of the total structures of this class. The division of houses into a multiplicity of tenements is not so widely in vogue in Dhobi Talao as in some other sections. There are only three buildings in the section which contain over 50 separate holdings, namely, two in Circle 4 and one in Circle 7; and no example whatever of a building comprising more than 70 tenements. Nearly the whole of the 1,466 buildings are of ten tenements only or less; and in the matter of houses subdivided into 40 to 60 holdings, the section compares favourably with others in the ward. The majority of the population is a ground-floor population, the numbers so resident exceeding the numbers resident upon any one of the upper floors in every circle, save No. 1, where the first storey claims the bulk of the people. Not in this respect only is Circle 1 peculiar; for it contains a larger third, fourth and fifth-floor population than any other portion of the section. Circle 3 contains houses with the smallest number of occupants; Circles 1, 2, 5 and 6, on the other hand, each contain houses with 100 to 150 residents; and the fact that Circle 7 contains dwellings with only ground-floor, or one upper floor, but at the same time contains examples of from 60 to 100 individuals residing in one house, seems to point to considerable overcrowding. One inclines to the belief that a thorough enquiry into the living and sleeping conditions of the Cavel population might be productive of curious results. The number of occupied buildings, on the other hand, is greater in Circle 7 than in any other excepting Circle 1; and this fact helps to bring down the average number of persons per building to 15. The average is highest in Circles 2 and 4, but the section as a whole contains the smallest average population per house of any of the C ward sections, namely 22.

Circles 6 and 7 shelter the bulk of the Christian population of the section. In the former area some 26 per cent. and 16 per cent. occupy respectively four-roomed and six-roomed tenements; and in the latter area, also, much the same proportion are so domiciled. Yet the community, as a whole, is poor, and for the

C. WARD

DHOBITALAO SECTION

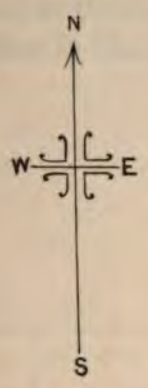
PLAN SHOWING CIRCLES & BLOCKS FOR THE CENSUS OF

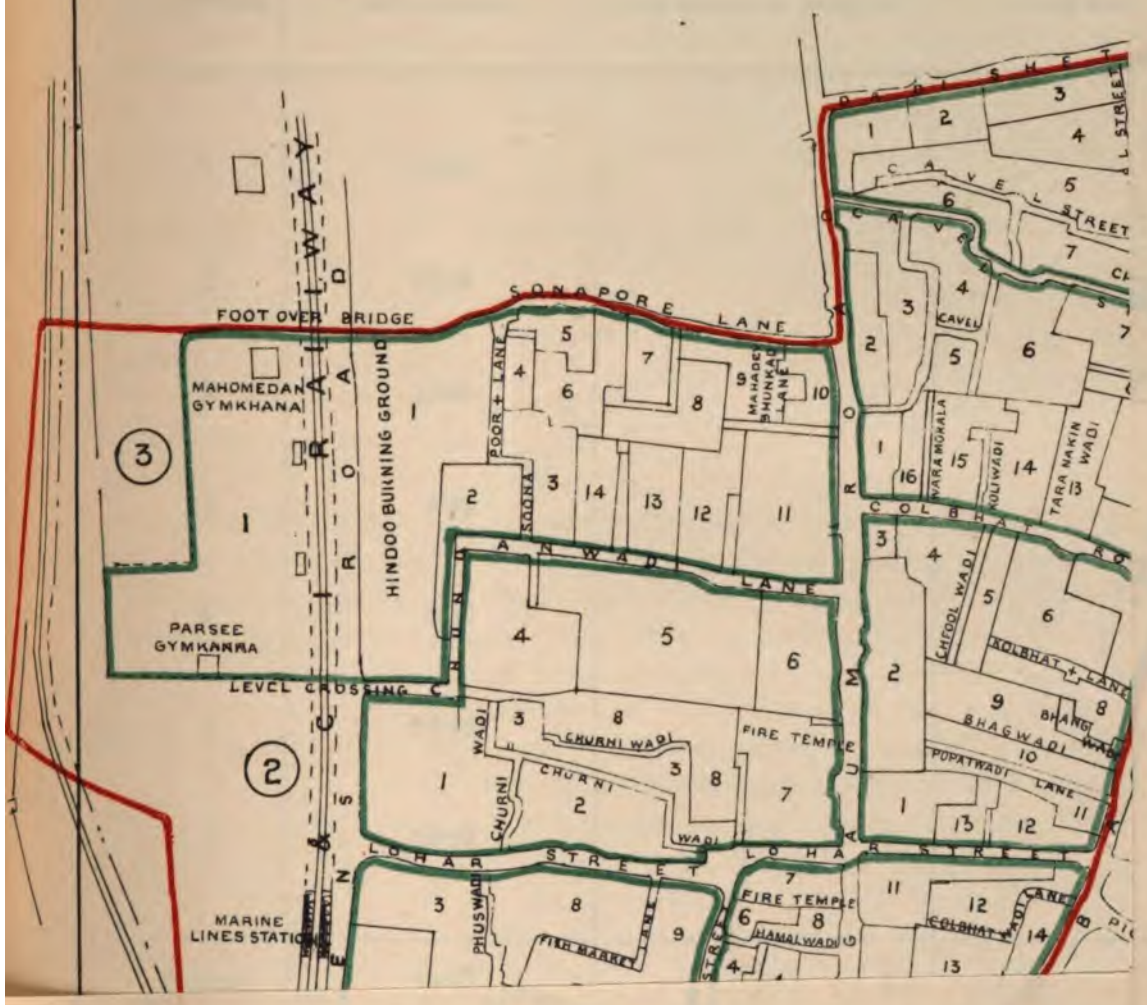
SCALE 400 FEET TO 1 INCH

NOTE

CIRCLES

SECTION





most part has to be content with living in single rooms. Such also is the case with the Mahommedans, the Jains, and the Hindus, of whom the last-named are more numerous than any other class. The Parsis are scattered all over the section and the size of their holdings appears to vary by circles; for while in Circles 2, 4 and 6, the larger number of them live in the humble one-roomed tenement, in Circle 1 and Circle 7 they affect a two-roomed holding, in Circle 3 a three-roomed holding, and in Circle 5 the most spacious class of tenement. There are only 7 Jews, resident in Dhobi Talao, who appear in Circles 4 and 5.

AREA OF DHOBI TALAO.

No. of Circle.	Area in acres.	Area covered by roads, etc.	Total Area.
1	13·74		
2	11·14		
3	18·30		
4	4·92		
5	8·20		
6	10·62		
7	13·00		
Section.	79·92	19·77	99·69

FANASWADI.

The 27 chals of this section are practically confined to Circles 2 and 3, which contain an approximately equal number : and in these areas also are a good many dwellings of the thatched hut class, which appear in very much smaller numbers in other parts of C ward, and do not appear at all in Bhuleshvar. Four churches, four masjids and ten temples seems an ample allowance for a section which contains the smallest population of any of the C ward areas, namely, 14,000 odd. Of the 675 dwelling-houses proper, one notes that 11 have been declared unfit for human habitation, and that about half of these occur in Circle 2.

The height of the structures in this section appears to increase as one moves eastward : for in Circle 1 there are more houses with only a ground-floor, than there are other kinds ; in Circle 2 there are more houses with a ground-floor and one upper floor ; and in Circle 3 there are more with a ground-floor and two upper floors than of any other class. Taking the section *en bloc* the structures seem to be equally divided into those with ground-floors only, and those with a ground-floor and one upper floor. Houses with four upper storeys are less common than in any other section of C ward; and those with six upper floors are practically non-existent.

A perusal of the table dealing with tenements (Table 3) shows that nearly all the houses in the section contain less than eleven separate holdings ; that Circles 2 and 3 contain the bulk of the buildings rented individually to more than 30 occupants ; and that to all intents and purposes, the subdivision of buildings into over 60 occupancies is unknown. Here, as in Dhobi Talao, the sectional population is found living in greater numbers on the ground-floor ; while, in regard to those residing in the first, second and third upper storeys, Circle 2 contains a much smaller number than the other two. The fourth-storey residents of Circle 1 are more numerous than the fourth-storey inhabitants of the other two circles put together ; and the same area also contains the only example of persons resident on the sixth storey. The population resident on upper floors is smaller in Fanaswadi than in any other of the recognised divisions of C ward.

The number of actually existing cases, in which more than 20 persons live in a building, is comparatively small ; and there are only 21 buildings in the section, which severally shelter more than 100 persons. The latter number, though less than the corresponding numbers for Dhobi Talao and Bhuleshvar, yet compares favourably with the numbers for the Market, Kumbharwada and Khara Talao. Instances of more than 5, more than 10, and more than 20 persons occupying one room are fewer in Fanaswadi than in any other section of C ward ; and the average population per inhabited house is, with the single exception of Dhobi Talao, smaller than in other parts. It stands at the same figure—*viz.*, 23—both for the whole section and for the individual Circles 2 and 3.

The only communities, which can show occupation of 4-roomed, 5-roomed or 6-roomed tenements, are the Christian, the Parsi and the Hindu. The first named are chiefly discoverable in Circle 1 ; and such is also the case with the Parsis. Hindus, on the other hand, are tolerably numerous throughout the three circles, and live almost entirely in one-roomed tenements. This is the class of holding inhabited also by the Mahommedan, the Jain, and the Jew. Of all classes in the section, the Christians and Parsis are the only ones which can show an appreciable proportion of their total number resident in tenements of a more spacious and comfortable character.

AREA OF FANASWADI.

No. of Circle.	Area in Acres.	Area covered by roads, etc.	Total Area.
1	50·27		
2	20·16		
3	15·92		
Section.	86·35	38·88	125·23

C WARD

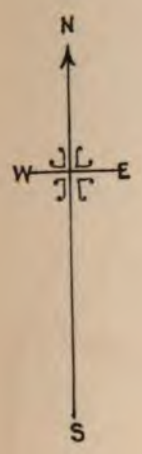
FANASWADI SECTION

PLAN SHOWING CIRCLES & BLOCKS FOR THE CENSUS OF 1901

SCALE 400 FEET TO 1 INCH

NOTE

CIRCLES ARE BOUNDED BY GREEN COLOR.
SECTION IS BOUNDED BY RED COLOR.



C WARD

BHULESHWAR SECTION

PLAN SHOWING CIRCLES & BLOCKS FOR THE CENSUS OF 1901.

SCALE 4 00 FEET TO 1 INCH

NOTE

CIRCLES ARE BOUNDED BY GRE
SECTION IS BOUNDED BY RED CO

BHULESHVAR.

This section stands second for the whole of C ward in respect of the number of its cháls, the majority of which will be found in Circles 2, 3, and 6, or in other words between the Kalbadevi Road and Cawasji Patel Tank Road. Of shops there are also a good number, to be found mostly in Circles 4 and 5, in which areas there are, besides, over 500 dwelling-houses proper. Circle 3 contains the smallest number of residences of the latter class ; while the structural character of the section, as a whole, is to some extent discernible from the absence of cadjan-roofed huts or small tiled huts used as dwellings. The section contains more Hindu temples than any other portion of the ward, and shares with Fanaswadi and Kumbharwada the honour of containing the only buildings used exclusively as dharmashalas in the ward. Some further light is thrown upon the structural character of the section by observing that houses with two and three upper floors are far more numerous than any other kind ; and that the last-named bulk more largely than in any other section of this ward. The largest number of loftier buildings appears in Circles 4 and 5, whereas Circle 3 contains rather more ground-floor dwellings than any other. Circles 1, 5 and 6 each contain one example of a house with six upper floors.

Ten separate tenements or less seems to be the usual allowance per building in this section ; and with a few scattered exceptions, met with in Circles 1, 2 and 6, it is unusual to find a building subdivided into more than 50 holdings. Circles 4 and 5 comprise the largest number of houses let out in 10 separate tenements or less, Circle 6 contains the highest number of those comprising 31 to 40 occupancies, while Circle 3 shows the largest number of those subdivided into 40 or 50 holdings.

As is perhaps natural under the circumstances mentioned above, the first and second upper storeys contain a larger number of the sectional population than any one of the other floors : and one notes that the second storey population of Bhuleshvar is greater than that of any other C ward section, as also indeed is the third storey population. The ground-floor population, on the other hand, sinks below that of the Market, Dhobi Talao and Kumbharwada ; and the population of the fifth upper storey is less than the corresponding population in the Market and Khara Talao. Turning to the smaller areas, which go to make up the whole section, it is apparent that the ground-floor, first storey and second storey population is numerically greatest in Circle 4 ; that Circle 5 contains more third and fourth storey residents than any other, and also shelters the only sixth-storey residents in the section.

About two-thirds of the total Bhuleshvar population lives in rooms containing no more than 5 persons, the majority of the remainder residing in rooms severally occupied by no more than ten individuals. Nearly 600 people, however, live in rooms shared by over 20 persons ; and one case occurs of a room inhabited by 43 individuals. The largest number of persons living in such conditions of overcrowding appears in Circle 4 and Circle 1. Notwithstanding, moreover, that it actually contains more buildings than any other circle, Circle 4 shows the

highest average population per inhabited house, namely 30. On the other hand, this area cannot compete with Circles 1, 2, and 3 in the matter of single examples of a high number of residents under one roof : for the two former circles each contain one house occupied by between 200 and 250 persons, and Circle 3 has three buildings, which shelter from 100 to 150 persons apiece. The average population per inhabited building is lowest in Circle 1, namely, 22 ; and is approximately equal in Circles 2 and 6 : while the same figure for the section *en bloc*, which works out to 27, places Bhuleshvar third in order among the sections of C ward, which contain the highest population per house.

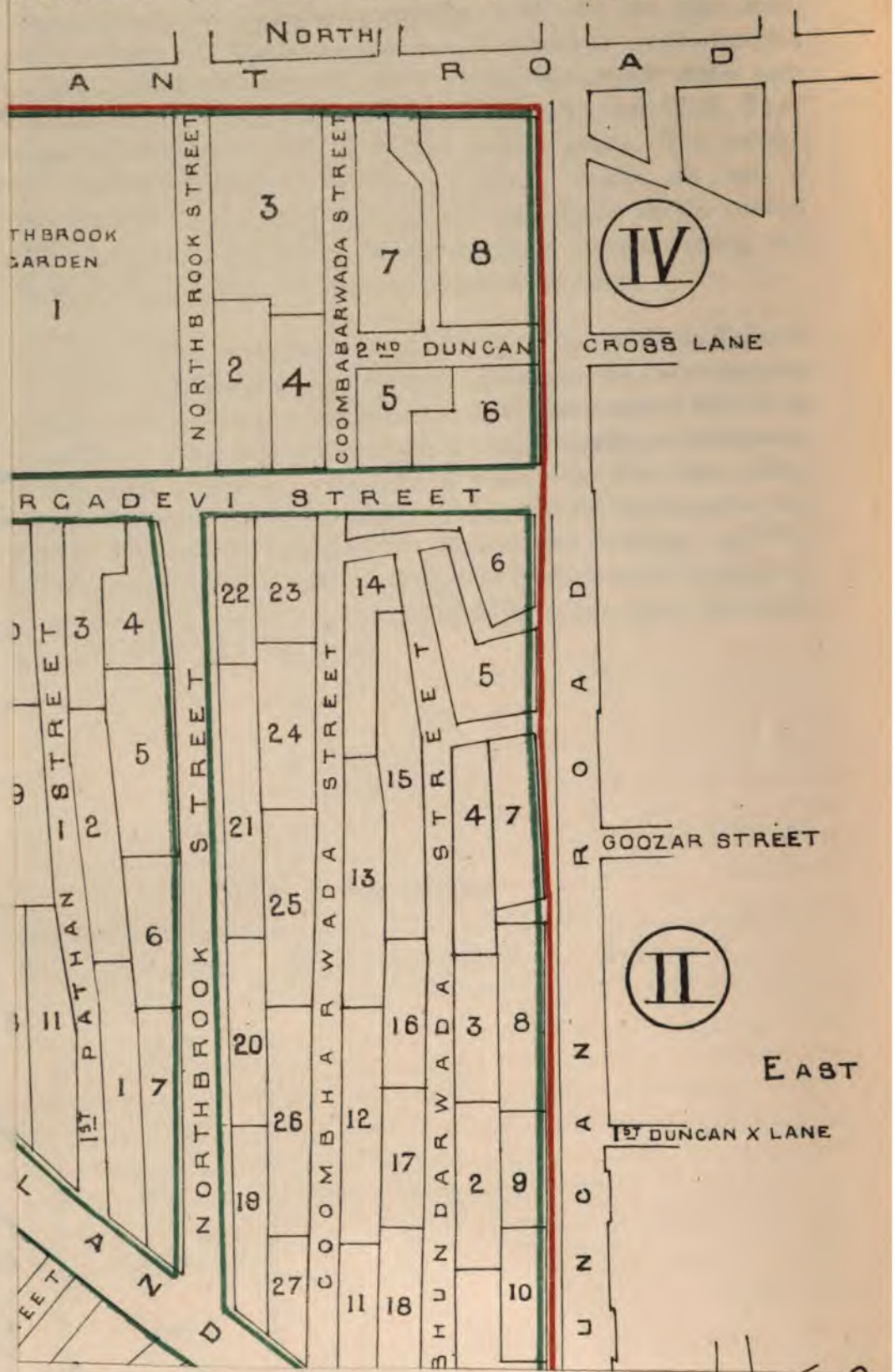
The character of the population is very different to that of Dhobi Talao or Fanaswadi ; for here, in Bhuleshvar, the Christian disappears, the Parsis decrease largely in numbers, the Jains show an increase, and the Mahommedan and Hindu predominate together. The Hindus show actually the largest number of individuals domiciled in tenements, containing from 3 to 6 rooms ; but these form but a small percentage of the total Hindu population, which, with the Mahommedan and Jain communities, lives for the most part in single-roomed holdings, and thus brings about the general sectional result, namely, that of all classes of tenements, 86 per cent. contain one room only, and are inhabited by 81 per cent. of the whole population, irrespective of caste and creed.

AREA OF BHULESHVAR.

No. of Circle.	Area in Acres.	Area covered by roads, etc.	Total area.
1	9·40		
2	7·92		
3	12·72		
4	13·54		
5	8·85		
6	7·77		
Section.	60·20	15·59	75·79

— KUMBHARWADA SECTION.

CIRCLES & BLOCKS FOR THE CENSUS OF 1901.



KUMBHARWADA.

This section is the chál-area *par excellence* of C ward. It contains, in all, 98, which with 627 dwelling-houses proper constitute practically the whole of the buildings in the section. Seven of these are unfit for human habitation. The cháls are scattered all over the section, though a slightly higher number will be found in Circles 3 and 4 than in Circles 1 and 2. Dwelling-houses, on the other hand, are much less numerous in Circles 3 and 4 than in 1 and 2; whence one may say that the two halves of the section, roughly divided by Northbrook Street, vary considerably in structural character. The house with godowns on the lower floors, which is associated in one's mind with Mandvi or the Market, is non-existent in Kumbharwada. The majority of the cháls, it appears, do not contain more than one upper storey, for Circles 1 and 2 contain the largest number of buildings with two or more upper floors, and comprise 35 out of the total 44 buildings with four storeys, and 4 out of the 7 houses with a fifth upper floor. Of all classes of buildings those with two upper floors are the most numerous : and the section is the only one in C ward which contains no six-storeyed house. The bulk of the houses, especially those in Circles 1 and 2, contain no more than ten separate tenements : Circle 2 comprises a fair number of buildings subdivided into between 20 and 30 occupancies : but any larger number than 40 tenements in a building is rather the exception than the rule. The three houses subdivided into over 60 and under 70 tenements will be found in Circles 2 and 4.

The majority of the Kumbharwada population resides on the ground and first floor, and only in Circle 2 does the second-storey population exceed that on the ground. It is, however, worth remark that the second-storey residents of the section as a whole outnumber the corresponding population of all other C ward sections except Bhuleshvar. So far as the population by rooms is concerned it appears that most people, especially in Circle 2, live in rooms occupied by not more than 5 individuals. Cases of over 10 and under 20 persons in one room are commonest in Circle 2, while Circles 3 and 4 contain the greater number of those who reside in rooms occupied by over 20 persons. There is one case of a room containing 36 persons, which is the fourth highest number for the whole island. The average population per occupied house is high, rising from 26 in Circle 1 to 50 in Circle 4, while for the whole section the average stands at 38, which is the third highest figure under this head for the whole island. There are two buildings in Circle 3 containing between 350 and 400 occupants. Out of a total population of 27,223, only 214 individuals, of whom the majority are Hindus, are in sufficiently comfortable circumstances to afford the cost of tenements containing six rooms or more. In Circle 1 are a few Parsis, in Circle 3 are a few Jains, dowered with a larger share of this world's goods, and living in a higher standard of comfort : but the mass of the Kumbharwada population is terribly poor. There is not a single community, of which the vast majority does not live in holdings of a single room ; and the percentage, of the total population, so domiciled is higher in this section than in any other part of C ward.

AREA OF KUMBHARWADA.

No. of Circle.	Area in Acres.	Area covered by roads, etc.	Total Area.
1	10·41		
2	10·29		
3	5·32		
4	7·68		
Section. ...	33·70	12·36	46·06

KHARA TALAO.

No sooner do we cross Duncan Road and travel eastward to Parel Road than cháls for the time being vanish ; their place being taken by dwelling-houses proper, and to some extent also by shops. Circle No. 1, which comprises the Nall Bazaar, naturally contains the largest number of the latter ; while Circles 3, 4 and 5 severally contain more dwelling-houses than Circles 1 and 2. Nine masjids, which is a larger number than will be found in any other C-ward section, testify to the predominance of the Moslem element in this section. Moreover, it is the only section of the ward which contains no school of any kind whatever. The section contains less buildings than any other portion of C ward, namely, 709 only, out of which those with two and three upper floors are more numerous than any other kind, and are fairly equally distributed throughout the section. Circle 2 is conspicuous by the absence of any building with a fifth or sixth storey. Practically speaking, none of the houses in the section are let out in more than 50 tenements; but there is one house in Circle 3 with between 50 and 60 tenements in it, one in Circle 5 which contains between 80 and 100, and one in Circle 6 which contains between 200 and 220. Nearly two-thirds of the total number of houses in the section contain no more than 10 separate holdings.

The larger proportion of the population lives upon the first upper storey ; and the ground-floor population of Khara Talao is smaller than that of any other section of C ward. Circles 3, 4 and 5 contain the bulk of the latter class, and also more fifth-storey residents than the other two circles.

Notwithstanding that the residents of the section, as a general rule, share single rooms with no more than four others, instances of rooms containing over 20 occupants are, unfortunately, many, and are more numerous in Khara Talao than in any other section of C ward. They occur in Circles 3, 4 and 5 only and nowhere else, one of the rooms in question being occupied by 39 persons, which is the third highest number for the whole island. The perusal of the tables referring to the population by buildings shows that about half the total number contain 20 occupants or less, but that there are two cases in Circles 1 and 2 of houses occupied by 200 to 250 persons, and one case of a house in Circle 5 occupied by 300 to 350 persons. The average population per inhabited house is 39, which is higher than that of any other section of C ward, and is the second highest figure recorded for the whole island. By circles, the average per building is highest in Circle 1 and lowest in Circle 4. Out of the total population of the section, 84 per cent. are resident in single-roomed tenements ; and the Parsis show the smallest percentage of the numbers under the main religions, which live under these conditions. The Mahommedans are far more numerous than any other class, and have adopted this class of holding to the extent of 81 per cent. of the numbers : only in Circles 2 and 5 does any appreciable number of them live in the roomiest class of tenement. Circle 1 is the area in which these single rooms are most numerous ; and Circle 5 is that in which they are less common, although, even in this area, they amount to 85 per cent. of the total number of tenements.

AREA OF KHARA TALAO.

No. of Circle.	Area in Acres.	Area covered by roads, etc.	Total Area.
1	7·31		
	5·47		
	6·11		
4	5·50		
5	6·77		
Section ..	31·16	10·48	41·64

C. WARD. KHARATALAO

PLAN SHOWING CIRCLES & BL

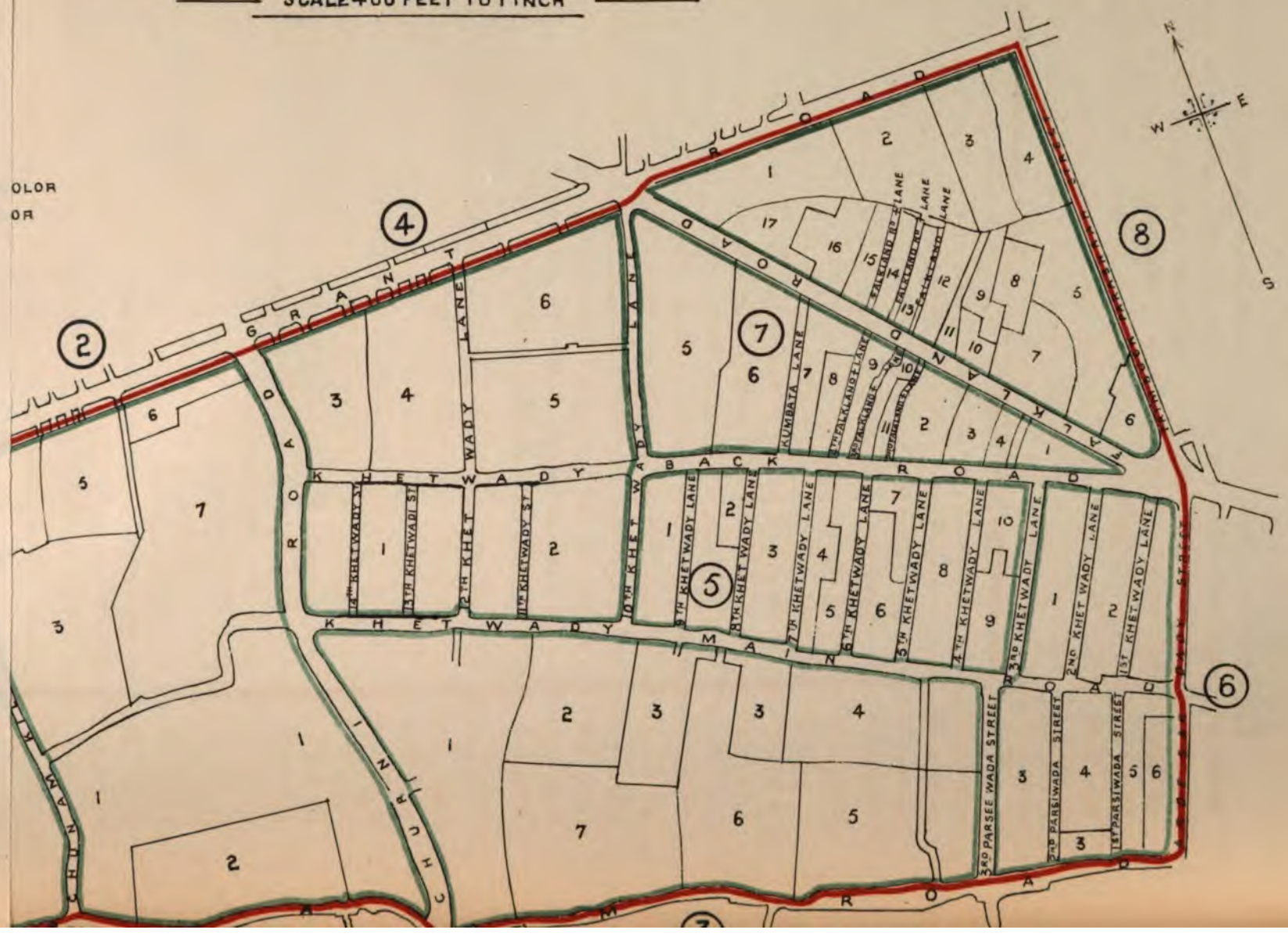
CENSUS OF 1901.

D WARD

KHETWADI SECTION

PLAN SHOWING CIRCLES & BLOCKS FOR THE CENSUS OF 1901.

SCALE 400 FEET TO 1 INCH



KHETWADI.

This section contains three main classes of buildings, bungalows, dwelling-houses proper and chals. The last-named appear in every portion of the section, but are a trifle more numerous in Circles 5 and 8 than in any other. Bungalows, on the other hand, which constitute the home of Europeans or well-to-do Parsis, hardly appear at all in the east of the section, and are far more common in Circle 1 than in any other. Dwelling-houses of the native pattern are ubiquitous ; and large numbers of them will be found in the neighbourhood of Falkland Road and Khetwadi Back Road. Shops, both those properly so-called and those of the tiled or zinc-roofed hut class, are fairly common : mills and workshops appear everywhere, while stables both for horses and bullocks exist in every circle. The section also boasts of three native theatres, situated between Grant Road and Khetwadi Back road. Although Khetwadi comprises more buildings with a third and fourth upper storey than any other section of D ward, most of its houses contain no more than a ground-floor or ground-floor and one upper floor. The areas which contain most houses with a second, third or fourth upper floor, are naturally those in the eastern portion of the section, which in character approximates more nearly to the true native quarter. Circle 6 contains three out of the four houses in the section with a fifth upper-storey ; while Circle 8 contains more buildings of all sorts than any one other circle. Most of the buildings in the section contain no more than ten separate tenements ; and this is a condition of things existing throughout the whole of D ward. Instances of buildings shared by more than forty persons are few and far between, and appear rather in Khetwadi than in other sections ; and for this result the area lying between 10th Khetwadi Lane and Ardeshir Dady Street is mainly responsible.

Of the total population of the section, about one-half resides for the above reason upon the ground-floor, and more than half the remainder upon the first upper storey. The number of persons resident in Khetwadi is higher than the number resident in other sections of D ward ; and this fact probably accounts for a larger population upon every floor, and ensures Khetwadi being the only section in the ward with any appreciable quantity of fourth-floor residents. The circles with the largest population are Circles 5 and 8 ; while Circle 6 has the honour of sheltering the only fifth-floor residents in the section. Circles 4, 5 and 6, however, are far more favourably circumstanced than others in the matter of room-population ; for they are wholly free from instances of over 20 persons inhabiting one apartment, which will be found in greater numbers in Circles 1 and 2 than in any other. More than half the persons living in the section share rooms with no more than four others ; while not quite one-fourth live in rooms occupied by between five and ten individuals together. There are several cases of densely-populated buildings in the section, that is to say, buildings with two or three hundred inhabitants ; and these will be found in Circles 5, 6 and 8, where the average population per inhabited building is on the whole higher than in any other circle. The average is lowest in Circle 4, namely, 11 per house ; but for the section as a whole, it stands at 26, which is very much higher than the average in any other part of D ward. The result, however, is natural : for Khetwadi approximates in character to the city proper far more nearly than localities like Chowpatty or Walkeshwar.

Circles 7 and 8 contain a larger percentage of one-roomed tenements than other parts of the section ; while the highest class, namely, those of six rooms and over, are most noticeable in Circles 1, 3 and 5. The population, which occupies them, belongs in Circles 1 and 3 to the Christian religion for the most part ; and in Circle 5 to the Zoroastrian. There is not a vast difference between the total numbers of the Mahommedans and Parsis in Khetwadi ; but the number of the latter, who are sufficiently well-to-do to afford the cost of residence in tenements of six or more rooms, is very much greater than the corresponding number in the Musalman community, which resides almost wholly in tenements of one room. There are only a few Jains in Khetwadi, and most of them belong to the poorer class ; while the Hindu population, as in most other parts of the island, adheres firmly to the one-roomed holding, particularly in Circle 8, where nearly 100 per cent. of their numbers are thus domiciled.

AREA OF KHETWADI.

No. of Circle.	Area in Acres.	Area covered by roads, etc.	Total Area.
1	27·95		
2	28·01		
3	24·11		
4	19·10		
5	10·35		
6	9·70		
7	9·51		
8	14·23		
Section.	142·96	27·34	170·30

KENNEDY BRIDGE
FRENCH BRIDGE
GIRGAUM ROAD
MILLAK WADI LANE
BHUT WADI 2ND LANE
BADHAM HALL LANE
MILL
QUEENS ROAD
N
E
S
W

CHOWPATTY.

The six mills, of which the largest is in Charni Road, are perhaps the most noteworthy structures in this section, which contains fewer bungalows and almost fewer dwelling-houses than any other section in the ward. It contains a fair number of purely native shops, and of small tiled or cadjan huts. Circles 4 and 5 contain more dwelling-houses and also more chals than any other, whereas bungalows appear in rather increased numbers in Circles 1 and 2. Taking buildings of all classes together, the largest number will be found in Circle 4, and the smallest number in Circle 1. The section is less built over than any other portion of the ward, and contains only 855 buildings, of which the greater number possess only a ground floor. Two instances only, one in Circle 3 and one in Circle 4, exist of buildings with a fourth upper storey. The sub-division of buildings into a multiplicity of holdings is far less marked here than in other portions of the ward: and Chowpatty is the only section thereof, in which the sub-division of buildings into more than forty tenements is absolutely unknown. Roughly speaking, ten tenements or less to one building is the invariable rule in this section, there being only 47 buildings which comprise more than ten. The distribution of the population by floors naturally depends upon the character of the structures, as portrayed in table 2; and we need only remark that in respect of the ground-floor and first-storey population, Chowpatty contains less numbers than any other section; and that in respect of second-storey and third-storey residents, it contains a smaller population than any other locality of D ward, except Walkeshwar. It likewise harbours a much smaller population resident in rooms shared by over five and under ten, over ten and under twenty, or by twenty or more persons. Circles 2, 5 and 6 are the three which together contribute a population of 64, living in single rooms shared by twenty individuals or more. The average population per house never rises higher than fifteen in any one circle, and drops to ten in Circles 1 and 5; while for the section as a whole it stands at 11·88, which is not very much greater than the average in Walkeshwar.

Jains and Jews number so few in Chowpatty, that comment is scarcely required upon the number and size of their holdings. Christians and Mahommedans are found in approximately equal strength, the former chiefly in Circle 4, the latter in Circle 1; and of both communities the major portion rents tenements of the smallest description. Parsis, on the other hand, who bulk more largely in Circles 1 and 6 than elsewhere, have a much stronger predilection for the roomier classes of tenements: for the percentage of their total number, occupying three rooms is a little greater, and the percentage domiciled in bungalows or fairly commodious houses is very much greater, than the percentage formed by those who rent a single room. Hindus are somewhat more numerous in Circles 2 and 4 than elsewhere, and fully maintain their reputation as the most ubiquitous holders of one-roomed tenements in the island.

AREA OF CHOWPATTY.

No. of Circle.	Area in Acres.	Area covered by Roads, etc.	Total Area.
1	17·40		
2	15·70		
3	7·54		
4	14·93		
5	8·81		
6	21·04		
Section.	85·42	26·35	111·77

GIRGAUM.

With the single exception of Chowpatty, Girgaum contains less buildings of all kinds together than any other section of the ward; and the majority of its structures have either a ground-floor only or a ground-floor with one or two upper storeys, the numbers of each of these three classes being approximately equal. A rather larger number of ground-floor buildings will be found in Circle 1 than in any other; and the same remark applies to Circle 6 in the matter of buildings with one upper floor. The section contains more buildings with two upper floors than any other section of D ward. There is only one solitary house in the section, situated in Circle 6, which is sub-divided into more than fifty rent-payers' holdings. Circles 1 and 6 contain more separate buildings than any other; but nearly the whole of these are severally divided up among ten rentpayers or less.

Of the whole Girgaum population of 14,500 odd, more than half are domiciled upon the ground-floor: and the number of these in each circle is greater than the number living off the ground. Circle 3, indeed, is the only one in which the first-storey population approximates at all closely to the numbers resident upon the ground-floor. Of the few persons who reside on the fourth upper storey, Circles 2 and 6 contain the larger proportion; and in the latter area will be found two persons resident up five flights of stairs. These coupled with eleven in Khetwadi are the only fifth-storey residents in the ward. Most of the rooms in the section are not inhabited by more than five individuals; though cases occur in Circles 1, 2, 4 and 5, of persons sharing rooms with 20 or more others. Scattered cases will likewise be found in Circles 1, 2, 3 and 6 of buildings occupied jointly by over 100 persons; but the average population per inhabited house, namely, 17, is very much lower than in Khetwadi. The average naturally varies by circles, rising to 26 and 21 per house respectively in Circles 3 and 2, and dropping to 11 per house in Circle 7. One must remember in this connection that at the hour when the record was prepared, from one-third to one-fourth of the houses in Girgaum were empty; and that similar enquiries during the monsoon or at a time when plague was not epidemic, would probably necessitate considerable alteration of these figures and averages. The same remark is applicable also to Chowpatty, one-fourth of the houses in which section were wholly unoccupied at the time of the census.

The Bene-Israel community has only 9 of its members resident in Girgaum, and is wholly unknown in Circles 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5; the Christian is absent from Circle 1; and the Jain is unknown in Circle 4. The population of the section is essentially Hindu, and of poor class; for only in Circles 4 and 7 does one discover any appreciable percentage of their numbers, domiciled in six-roomed tenements or bungalows. Of all communities, the Parsis, who are non-existent in Circles 3 and 4, live in comparatively larger numbers in the better class of tenements: but they affect the sectional result but slightly. At least 70 per cent. of the whole Girgaum population is unable to rent tenements comprising more than one room.

AREA OF GIRGAUM.

Circle.	Area in Acres.	Area covered by roads, etc.	Total Area.
1	32·84		
2	5·57		
3	12·18		
4	3·35		
5	8·00		
6	19·78		
7	10·70		
Section.	92·42	32·18	124·60

D WARD

GIRGAUM SECTION

PLAN SHOWING CIRCLES & BLOCKS FOR THE CENSUS OF 1901

SCALE 400 FEET TO 1 INCH

NOTE

CIRCLES ARE BOUNDED BY GREEN COLOR

SECTION IS BOUNDED BY RED COLOR

D WARD

WALKESHWAR SECTION

DWING CIRCLES & BLOCKS FOR THE CENSUS OF 1901.

SCALE 1200 FEET TO 1 INCH

NOTE

CIRCLES ARE BOUNDED BY GREEN COLOR
SECTION IS BOUNDED BY RED COLOR.

WALKESHWAR.

This section is chiefly remarkable for containing more than half the total number of bungalows in D ward, and a larger number of dwelling-houses than any other section of the ward. The greater proportion of bungalows will be found in Circle 7 and the smallest number in Circle 4. Of dwelling-houses, as distinct from bungalows, Circle 6 contains a larger number than any other, which would have been further increased, had not all the buildings within the compound of Government House been collectively associated under one number. Most of the Hindu temples naturally appear also in this circle, which contains the site of the historic Shri Gundi and the old temple of the Sand-god. Small tiled or zinc-roofed dwelling huts appear in Circles 1 and 6, while "cadjan" huts are met with all over the section, and particularly in Circle 3. Speaking generally, the section may be said to consist of houses and bungalows of better class, and the stables attached to the same. Remembering the outward appearance of the section, one is not surprised to find that the section, though containing actually more buildings than the rest, yet shows a comparatively larger number with ground-floor or ground-floor and one upper floor only, and far fewer buildings with third and fourth floors, than other recognised divisions of the ward. Practically the whole of its three-storeyed houses together with its solitary four-storeyed house, appear in Circle 6. Buildings with two upper storeys are also more numerous in this circle than in any other, notably Circles 4 and 5, where there are only 3 and 2 respectively of this class. Like Chowpatty, the section is void of five-storeyed buildings. As most of the circles comprise only private houses and bungalows, rented by well-to-do Natives and Europeans, the "tenement-building" is markedly absent. Circle 6, indeed, the historical and religious importance of which is bound to attract a large number of Hindus of all classes, is the only one in which houses let out to over forty separate rent-payers occur; and it shares with Khetwadi and Girgaum the doubtful honour of having one house sub-divided into between 80 and 100 distinct holdings. On this account the number of persons resident upon the second and third storeys is higher in Circle 6 than in other parts of the section, the population of which lives for the most part in ground-floor bungalows or well-built houses of one upper storey. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that practically few of the houses in the section contain more than 20 persons; and that the average population per inhabited building is lower in Walkeshwar, not only than in D ward, but than anywhere else in the island. It stands at 8 for the section, as a whole; while in Circle 4 it decreases to 5. Circle 1 is marked by the highest average, namely, 14·27, per inhabited house.

Walkeshwar is remarkable as being the one and only section of the island in which the percentage borne by Christians, domiciled in tenements of six rooms and over, exceeds the percentage borne by any other community, both in that and in other classes of tenements. Another noteworthy fact is that out of the six main religions of the section, the Hindu is the only one in which the percentage borne by those of its members resident in single rooms exceeds the percentage borne by those of its followers in any other class. The Parsis, who live under the

conditions of greatest comfort, form 57 per cent. of their total numbers in the section, the Mahommedans 75, the Jains 65, and the Jews 70. The two areas, in which the percentage of population dwelling in single rooms is highest, are Circles 1 and 5, the result in the latter case being mainly brought about by the presence of a large body of native servants, and in the former by the poorer population resident on the western side of the Gamdevi thoroughfare. The Jew, it may be noted, is non-existent in Circles 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6; while the Jain is wholly unknown in Circles 4 and 5. Walkeshwar is undoubtedly the area within which a comfortable style of existence most widely prevails.

AREA OF WALKESHWAR.

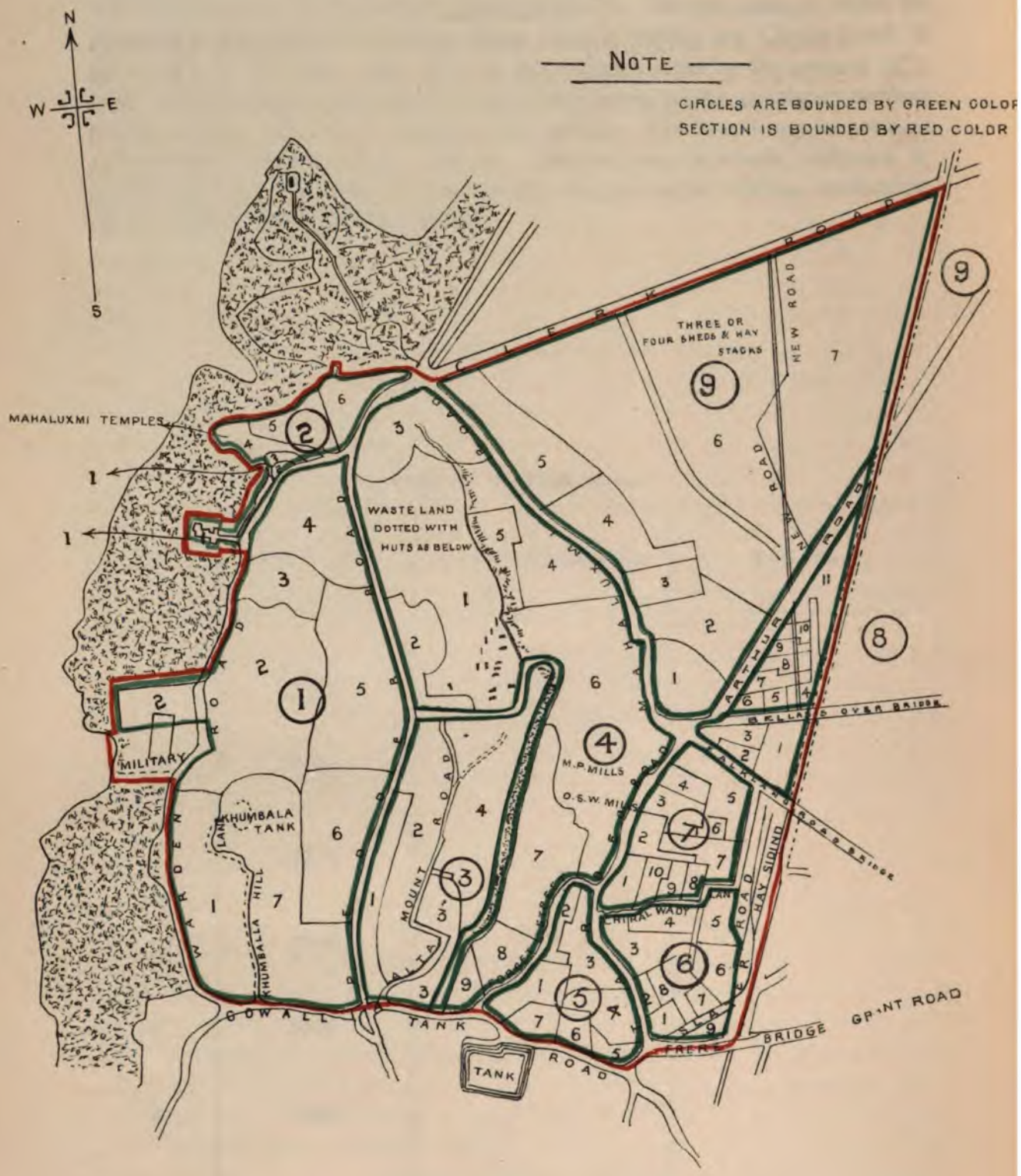
No. of Circle.	Area in Acres.	Area covered by Roads, etc.	Total Area.
1	63·65		
2	65·32		
3	145·72		
4	17·06		
5	52·70		
6	75·20		
7	47·67		
Section.	467·32	78·11	545·43

D. WARD

MAHALAKSHMI SECTION

PLAN SHOWING CIRCLES & BLOCKS FOR THE CENSUS OF 1901.

SCALE 1200 FEET TO 1 INCH.



MAHALAKSHMI.

This section is structurally of a double character: for although it contains a very considerable number of bungalows, they appear for the most part in Circles 1, 2, 3 and 4 only; while in Circles 5, 6, 7 and 8 there is a reversion to the chál and the poorer style of dwelling-house. There are also more small tiled and cadjan huts in this section than in any other section of D ward; and with the exception of those in Circle 4, which are dotted along the unoccupied ground near the flagstaff on Cumballa Hill, Circles 5 and 9 may be considered to contain the larger share of these small residences. The mills, which are generally known as the Tardeo Mills, appear in Circle 4, and Workshops in Circle 5. One house only, it may be noted, is declared unfit for human habitation; it is situated in Circle 2, which contains a labyrinthine and crowded little area, between Block No. 1 and the Mahalakshmi temples. Although Circle 7 contains one building with six upper floors, and Circle 6 contains eleven houses with four upper storeys, the larger proportion of the buildings in the section contain a ground-floor only; and more of this class appear in Circles 1, 4 and 9 than in any other. The total number of buildings in Mahalakshmi is less than the number in Walkeshwar; yet the number of buildings in the latter with only a ground-floor is smaller than the corresponding number in the former section. There is a tolerably sharp line drawn between Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty on the one side, and Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi on the other: for in the former the structures are generally more lofty than in the latter, where second and third storeys are comparatively rare. Ten tenements or less is the usual complement of every building in Mahalakshmi; and especially is this the case in Circles 1, 2 and 3, which approximate in character to the circles of Walkeshwar. When one descends from Cumballa Hill on to the low ground, instances of buildings comprising a multiplicity of rent-payers' holdings become more numerous. The population of Circles 6, 7 and 8 is greater than the population of any other circle in the section, notwithstanding that their respective areas are smaller: and consequently in at least two of them, namely, 6 and 7, one finds a larger first-floor and second-floor population than is usually met with in other parts of the section. Circle 6, indeed, contains the only fourth-floor population in the section. Here, as in other sections, most of the residents live in rooms occupied by no more than 4 others: and cases of persons sharing a room with 20 or more others do not occur anywhere in Circles 2, 3, and 7. Circle 1, curiously enough, contains 116 individuals, who each share a room with 20 or more others, which looks as if there was serious overcrowding in some of the servants' quarters attached to the bungalows on the Warden and Pedder Roads.* Circle 7 of Mahalakshmi is conspicuous above every other area of D ward, by reason of its containing a house occupied by over 350 persons; while Circle 6 does not fall far behind it with over 250 inhabitants of one single house. The average population per inhabited house, moreover, is higher in Circle 7 than in any other, namely 44; the only other circle which approximates to it being No. 8, with an average of 40 per building. In Circles 1 and 3, on the other hand, the average is as low as 6: while, if one takes the section *en bloc*, it appears to be on much the same level as Girgaum, in regard to the density of house population.

* *Note*—The Dhobis' houses at the junction of Pedder and Warden roads, and the servants' quarters of a family hotel, may be partly responsible for this result.

The double character of the Mahalakshmi section is apparent on perusal of Table 8 : for in Circles 1 and 3, about 83 per cent. and 63 per cent. respectively of the total population live in tenements containing six rooms and more; whereas in Circle 2, which is composed almost entirely of Hindus of a poor class, and in Circles 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, the number of the population domiciled in single rooms is greatly in excess of the number living in more spacious holdings. Except in Circles 7 and 8, the majority of the Christian population rents holdings of a commodious character; with the Parsis, on the other hand, it happens that the highest proportion in every circle is recorded against those who live in tenements of six or more rooms ; while the well-to-do Musalman population is confined to Circles 1 and 4. Out of a total population of 13,170, only 821 Hindus reside in houses or aggregates of six and more rooms ; and the majority of these 871 are distributed over Circles 1 and 2. In Circles 5, 7 and 8 we notice a reversion to the arrangements obtaining in most portions of the island, namely, a large Hindu population, from 85 to 97 per cent. of which is distributed among a multiplicity of one-roomed tenements. In brief, the ridge of Cumballa Hill divides the section into two portions, differing entirely from one another in the character of their tenements and population ; and any overcrowding that may exist in Mahalakshmi will probably be discovered on the eastern side of that dividing line.

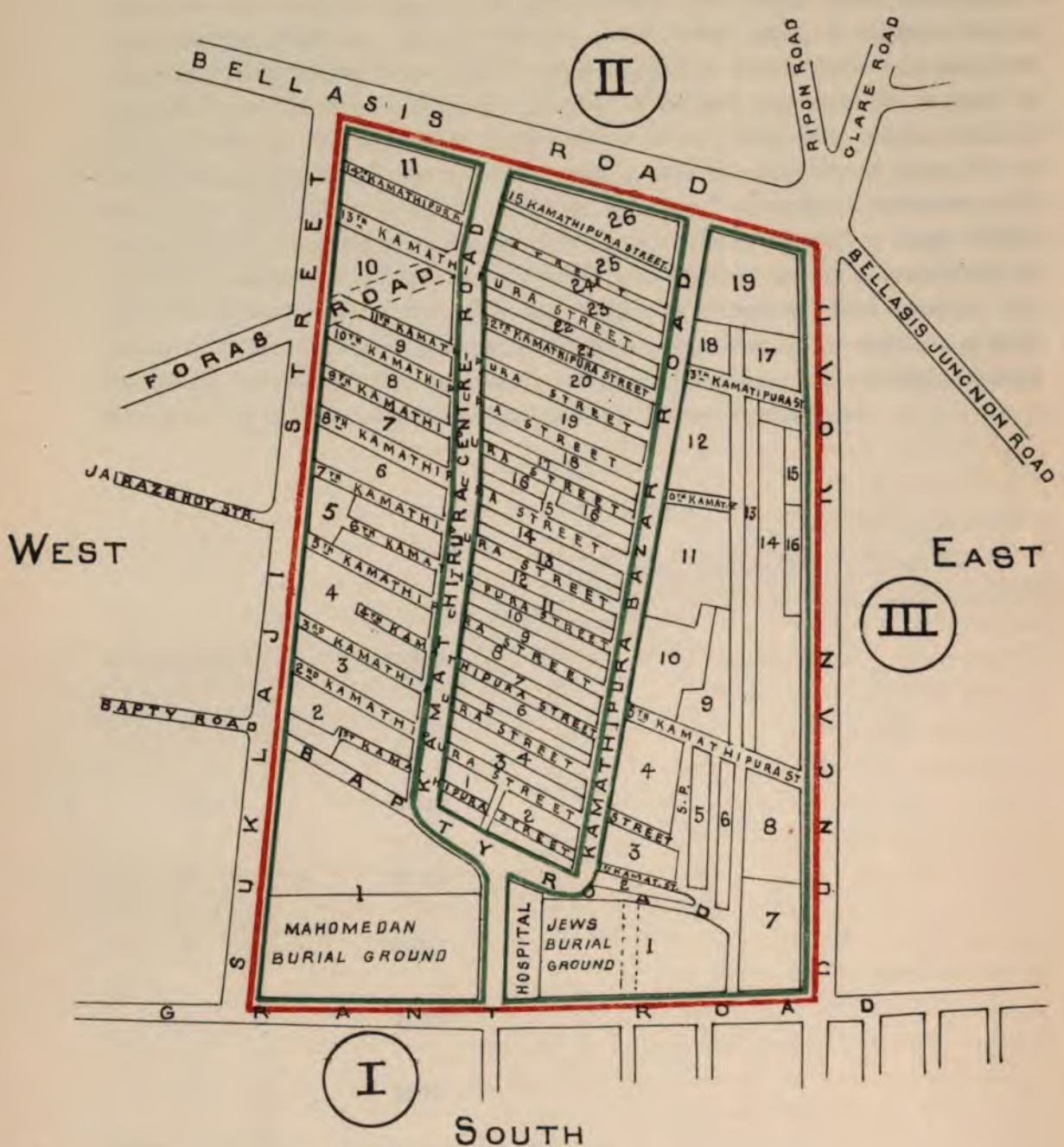
AREA OF MAHALAKSHMI.

No. of Circle.	Area in Acres.	Area covered by Roads, etc.	Total Area.
1	133·20		
2	18·91		
3	49·33		
4	86·61		
5	26·05		
6	17·33		
7	23·10		
8	22·04		
9	185·44		
Section.	562·01	80·00	642·01

E. WARD–KAMATHIPURA SECTION.

PLAN SHEWING CIRCLES & BLOCKS FOR THE CENSUS OF 1901.

NORTH



NOTE:—

BOUNDARY COLORED RED SHOWS SECTION.
Do Do GREEN Do CIRCLE.
Do Do BLACK Do BLOCK.

SCALE 400 FEET TO AN INCH.

KAMATHIPURA.

Save for one solitary bungalow in Circle 1, Kamathipura is void of this class of building. Its structures are mostly dwelling-houses of the poorer type; and 35 of them are declared totally unfit for human habitation. Circle 2 contains a far larger number of dwelling-houses than the other two, while Circle 1 comprises 32 out of the 43 cháls in the section. The number of houses with a ground-floor and two upper floors is higher than that of any other class in the section; and the larger proportion of these two-storeyed houses appears in Circle 2, which comprises about three times as many houses as exist in either Circle 1 or Circle 3. The structural character of the section is roughly as follows :—ground-floor dwellings to east and west, divided in the centre by a collection of upper-storeyed dwellings, one of which has five upper floors. Sub-division of houses into a multiplicity of tenements is not common ; for most of them contain no more than ten separate holdings, while the number let out to more than thirty rent-payers is comparatively trifling. About half the total population of the section resides upon the ground-floor ; while second and third-floor residents are more numerous than in any other section of the ward except Byculla. It is worth remark that notwithstanding that Circles 1 and 3 contain less upper-storeyed dwellings than Circle 2, yet the second and third-storey population of those circles is not very much smaller than the corresponding population of Circle 2. The numbers of those residing in rooms occupied by 20 persons or more is very much higher in Circles 1 and 3, than in Circle 2, where there are only 50 persons so domiciled ; and the same remark is applicable to the case of those who share rooms with over 10 and under 20 other individuals. The average population per house varies from 19 in Circle 2 to 47 in Circle 3, which contains one building occupied by 590 persons, and two occupied by between 250 and 300 individuals. The average for the whole section is not very high, and compares favourably with all other parts of the ward except Tarwadi and Mazagon.

The population of Kamathipura is poor, and in consequence lives almost entirely in one-roomed tenements. In Circles 1 and 3, 88 and 92 per cent. respectively of the population live in this smallest class of holding ; and the percentage of the total population borne by those who occupy tenements of more than two rooms is practically negligible. Hindus and Mahommedans are most numerous in each circle, and with very few exceptions live in tenements of one-room : and the same is the case with the Christians and Jews of the section. A few Jains in Circle 1 seem somewhat better off, from the fact of their occupying tenements of 2 and 3 rooms in that locality. For the section, as a whole, Parsis show the highest percentage of population in six-roomed tenements, Jews in five-roomed tenements, Christians in four-roomed tenements, Parsis again in tenements of 3 rooms, Jains in those of 2 rooms, and Hindus in tenements of 1 room. Under each main religion, however, the number of those occupying and sharing tenements of one room is far in excess of the number in any other class of holding.

AREA OF KAMATHIPURA.

No. of Circle.	Area in Acres.	Area covered by roads, etc.	Total Area.
1	17·35		
2	13·23		
3	16·27		
Section.	46·85	19·29	66·14

TARDEO.

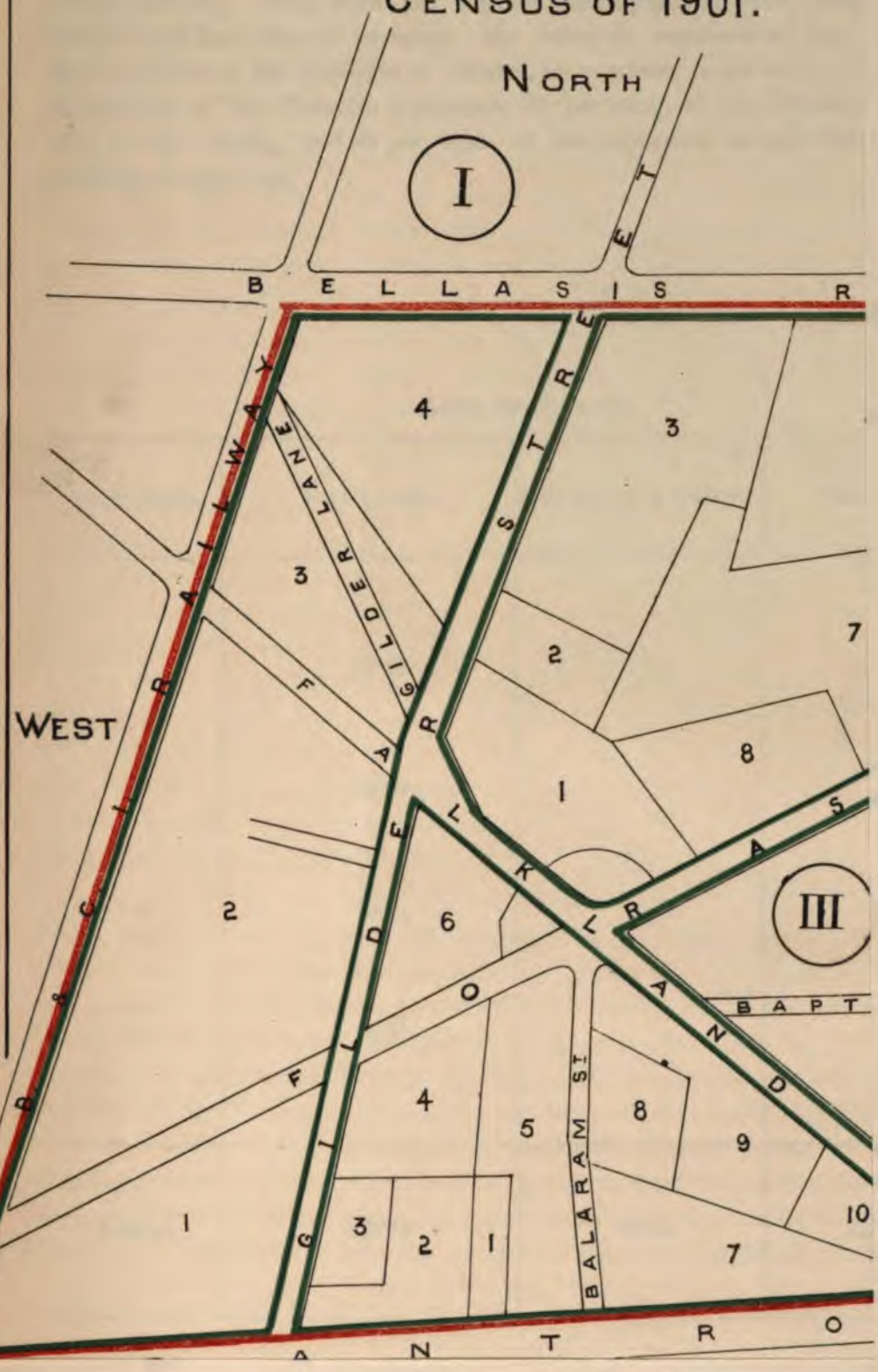
Bungalows, chále and dwelling-houses appear in every one of the four circles into which this section is divided. Circle 3 contains the largest number of buildings of the two latter classes, while Circle 1 contains a few more bungalows than any other. Small tiled dwelling-huts appear everywhere except in Circle 1, while "cadjan" huts of the same class appear in all circles except No. 4. Circle 3 shows the highest proportion of the latter. Shops of the native class are common in Circles 2 and 3, while stables both for horses and cattle will be found dotted all over the section. The largest number of buildings of all kinds is found in Circle 3, where the majority of the houses have a ground-floor only. This is, indeed, the case everywhere except in Circle 1, where the number of buildings with both a ground and one upper floor approximates tolerably closely to the number of purely ground-floor dwellings. No three-storey buildings occur in the fourth circle; and Circle 2 is the only one which contains instances of buildings with four upper floors. Lofty structures are less common in Tardeo than in any other portion of E ward. The bulk of the occupied buildings in the section contain no more than ten separate tenements, notwithstanding that Circles 3 and 4 contain instances of houses rented collectively by over 70, and even over 100 individuals. Of buildings divided up into between 40 and 50 holdings, Tardeo contains a larger number than any other section of E ward, except Byculla, which easily heads the list in the matter of "multiple-tenement-buildings". The bulk of the Tardeo population lives on the ground-floor, particularly in Circles 3 and 4; and the number of residents on the second and third upper storeys is smaller than in any other portion of E ward. Fifth-floor and sixth-floor residents are unknown. A perusal of Table 6 shows that the number of persons, who share rooms with four others or fewer, is smaller than in any other section of the ward except 1st Nagpada, while the number of those who live in rooms occupied by twenty persons and more is higher than the corresponding number in Kamathipura, 1st and 2nd Nagpada, Tarwadi, and Mazagon. The population, moreover, which resides in rooms shared by between 10 and 20 individuals is larger than in any other portion of the ward except Byculla. From these facts it is permissible to infer that the Tardeo section is witness to a good deal of overcrowding; and this is especially the case in Circles 3 and 4, which witness a considerable amount of squalor. The number of persons resident in one house is also large in these two circles, one of which contains a building occupied by 405 individuals, and the other a building occupied by 691! Together, they can show five houses occupied by 300 to 350 persons; while the average population per inhabited house is, for Circle 3, 53·28, and for Circle 4, 38·64. For the whole section the average is 37, which compares favourably with the averages of Byculla and the two Nagpadas.

One-roomed tenements are far commoner than those of a roomier class, and are inhabited by 88 per cent. of the total sectional population. The average number of occupants per room in this class of tenement is higher than in other sections of E ward, this result being chiefly traceable to the large numbers of persons who inhabit one room only in Circles 3 and 4. Circle 1 shows the highest percentage of population in two-roomed tenements; but the numbers inhabiting

E. WARD TARDEO – S

PLAN SHOWING CIRCLES & BLOC

CENSUS OF 1901.



any larger class of holding are comparatively trivial. Except in Circle 3, where 46 per cent. of the Parsi community lives in tenements containing six or more rooms, the bulk of the population under each main religion lives in the lowest class of holding. Jews show the highest percentage of their total population, living in the best class of tenement; the Jains, in tenements of two rooms; but the low status of the residents of Tardeo, as a whole, is proved by the fact that 55 per cent. of the Christian population, 86 per cent. of the Mahomedan, 95 per cent. of the Hindu, and 88 per cent. of the population of all classes, resides in holdings of one room.

AREA OF TARDEO.

No. of Circle.	Area in Acres.	Area covered by roads, etc.	Total Area.
1	37·20		
2	23·30		
3	29·56		
4	39·67		
Section.	129·73	98·95	228·68

1st NAGPADA.

The total number of buildings in this section is smaller than in any other section of E ward. The majority of them are dwelling-houses, which are more numerous to the south of Pirkhan Lane, coupled with 39 cháls, which are equally distributed to the north and south of that thoroughfare. There are no thatched huts in the section, and only six bungalows, of which 5 appear in Circle 1. The loftier style of structure appears only in Circle 2 ; for example, houses with a fourth, fifth or sixth upper storey are non-existent in Circle 1, while the numbers of those with a first, second or third upper floor are higher in Circle 2 than in the former. Pirkhan Lane, indeed, may be held to divide the section into two portions, each of a different structural type, ground-floor dwellings having the monopoly of Circle 1, and upper-storeyed buildings the monopoly of Circle 2. Subdivision of buildings into ten separate holdings or less is the general practice in this section ; and with the exception of one house in Circle 1, which is let out to over 140 rent-payers conjointly, the majority of the buildings subdivided into over 10 and under 80 tenements will be discovered in Circle 2. Byculla is the only other section of the ward which can show a house rented out in over 140 tenements. The population is fairly equally distributed over the ground, first and second floors ; but being about treble as numerous in Circle 2, as it is in Circle 1, the number of upper-storey residents is naturally larger in that area ; and it is the one and only locality in the whole of E ward, which offers an instance of people residing on the sixth floor. A little more than half of the total sectional population lives in rooms shared by not more than 5 persons : the remainder share single apartments with from 5 to 9 others, and 106 individuals in Circle 1 live in rooms each occupied by over 20 persons. The average population per occupied house is, however, higher in this section than in any other division of E ward, namely 50 ; and this figure increases to 58 in the case of Circle 2, where the actual number of houses containing over 100 occupants is, comparatively with the rest of the section, very high.

Of tenements of all kinds, 94 per cent. are those of the humblest class ; and these are inhabited by 93 per cent. of the total sectional population. These percentages are slightly augmented in Circle 2, which contains a very poor population, and a very small number of tenements of better class. The mass of the population belongs to the Hindu religion ; while the Mahommedans, who will be found mostly in Circle 2, form roughly one-sixth of the total. Christians, occupying for the most part one-roomed tenements, are discoverable in both circles ; while the Jews, of whom there are 367 only, bulk more largely in the single-room holdings of Circle 2. The average number of occupants per room rises from 3 in Circle 1 to 4 in Circle 2, and stands at 4·44 for the section as a whole.

AREA OF 1ST NAGPADA.

No. of Circle.	Area in Acres.	Area covered by roads, etc.	Total Area.
1	15·62		
2	4·36		
Section.	19·98	9·62	29·60

E Ward. 1st Nagpada Section.

Plan showing Circles & Blocks for the Census of 1901.

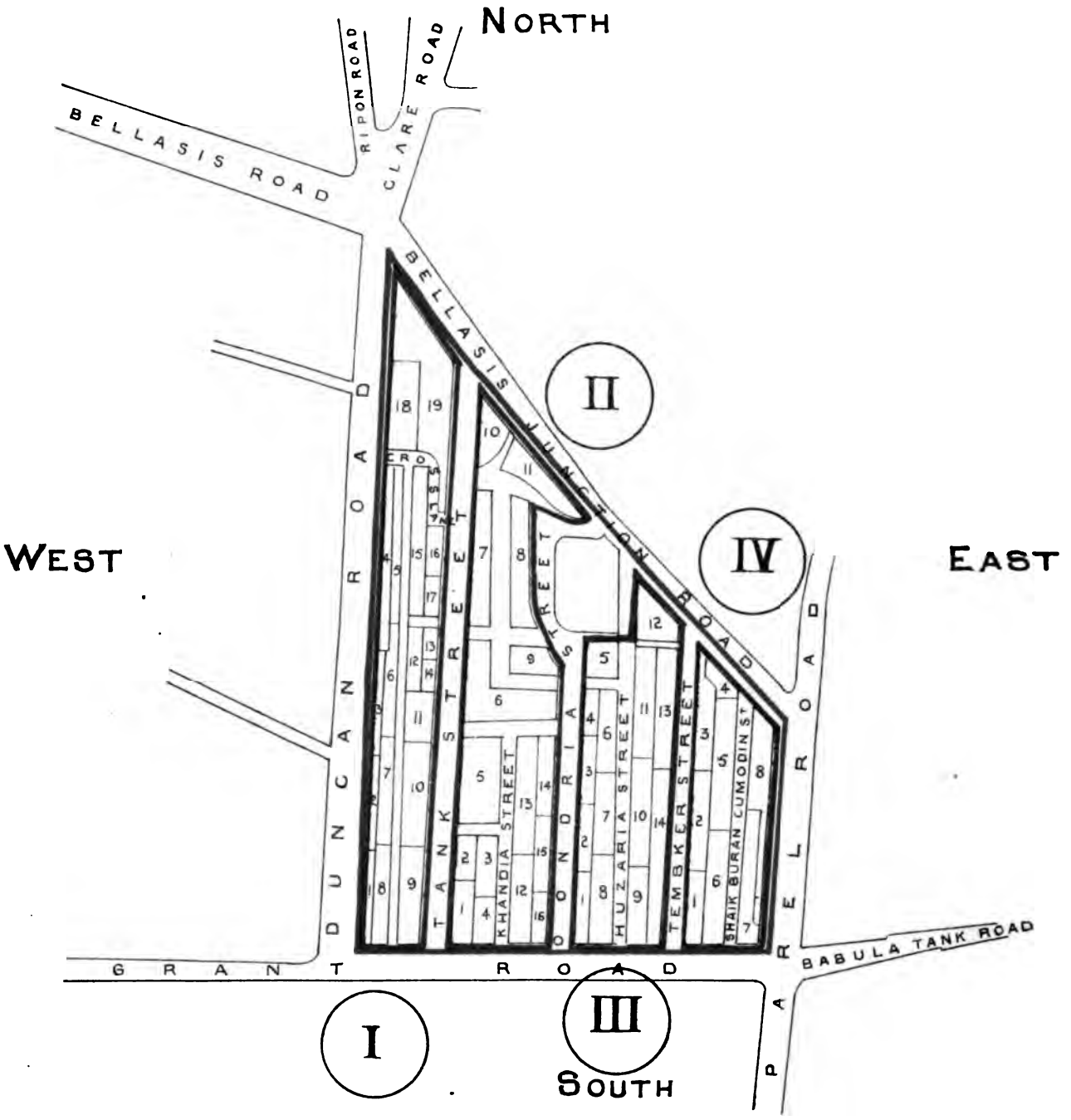
Note:

Boundary colored Red shows Section

Do Do Green Do Circle

E WARD. 2ND NAGPADA SECTION.

PLAN SHOWING CIRCLES & BLOCKS FOR THE CENSUS OF 1901.



NOTE:

BOUNDARY COLORED RED SHOWS SECTION.

Dº Dº GREEN Dº CIRCLE.

Dº Dº BLACK Dº BLOCK.

SCALE 400 FEET TO AN INCH

2nd NAGPADA.

Dwelling-houses form the bulk of the buildings in this section, the monotony being to some extent relieved by a few poor shops and six cháls, situated in Circle 1. Curiously enough, there is a slight reversion, here and in Byculla, to the type of building so common in portions of B ward, namely, the dwelling-house with godowns on the lower floors. Otherwise the section is not structurally remarkable, and is absolutely devoid of temples, workshops, dispensaries and hospitals. The majority of its buildings contain two or three upper storeys, these being especially numerous in Circles 2 and 3. Circle 1 has no four-storeyed houses, and Circles 3 and 4 contain the few five-storeyed houses in the section. Few in number as these latter are, they are more noticeable than in any other section of the ward. Three and four-storeyed houses, also, are much more common in 2nd Nagpada than in other parts of E ward. Houses sub-divided into over 50 rent-payers' holdings are rare; but so far as they do exist, will be found to increase slightly in numbers, as one moves from east to west. The larger number of buildings containing ten tenements or less, appear in Circles 2 and 3 which severally shelter a greater second and third-storey population than any other circle. So far as the room-population is concerned, it is satisfactory to note that rooms containing 5 or fewer persons shelter the bulk of the sectional population, and that, although the section is less populous than Tardeo, and approximately equal in numbers to Tarvadi, yet the numbers of people sharing rooms with only four others is greater in 2nd Nagpada than in those two sections. At the same time the population resident in rooms shared by 20 or more persons is large in Circle 2, and, regarding the section *en bloc*, is about ten times as large as the corresponding population in 1st Nagpada. Circle 1 is remarkable for the presence of a building containing 443 persons, and for showing a considerably larger population per inhabited house than any other circle. The average, which stands at 39 for the whole section, rises to 68 per house in Circle 1, which is greater than the average of any other circle of E ward, except the seventh circle of Byculla. Together with Khara Talao, 2nd Nagpada shares the honour of containing the second largest average population per house for the whole island. The highest average, as we have already remarked, belongs to Umarkhadi.

Here, as in 1st Nagpada, one room is the limit of size of nearly every tenement in the section: and in these single rooms live 93 per cent. of the Mahommedan population, which predominates in the section. It is worth remark, however, that the Mahommedans are the only people in 2nd Nagpada who can lay claim to the occupation of tenements with six rooms or more. There are 42 of them thus domiciled, namely, 5 in Circle 2 and 37 in Circle 3. The Parsi is absolutely unknown in Circles 2 and 3, and practically non-existent in Circle 4: the few members of this race in Circle 1 are mostly poor, and affect the humblest class of holding. The Jew seems to have a greater preference for Musalman localities than either the Christian, Jain or Parsi; and will be found in small numbers in two, three and four-roomed holdings in the second circle of this section, and in one-roomed tenements in the remaining area.

AREA OF 2ND NAGPADA.

No. of Circle.	Area in Acres.	Area covered by roads, etc.	Total Area.
1	5·36		
2	6·38		
3	4·03		
4	2·94		
Section.	18·71	15·29	34·00

BYCULLA.

With the single exception of Mazagon, which covers a wider area of ground, Byculla contains more buildings than any other section of E ward, and although its bungalows are less numerous than those of Tarwadi and Mazagon, and its dwelling-houses proper fall short of the number in the latter section, yet its small tiled huts and its cháls are many, and point to the presence of a poor and industrial population. Circle 3, which runs from Jacob's Circle along Ripon Road to Sankli Street, contains 119 cháls, the largest number existent in any of the circles; and Circle 4, which lies hard by, contains the next highest number, *viz.*, 60. The small Circle 2 contains the majority of the bungalows in the section, and Circles 1 and 3 the larger number of dwelling-houses proper. The last-named areas also contribute the bulk of the small tiled huts, and Circle 4, together with Circle 6, provides most of the "Cadjan" huts of the section. Eight mills (in Circles 1, 3 and 8) and eighteen factories (in Circles 1, 2 and 4) provide a livelihood for a large number of the lower classes; while stables are numerous, particularly in the neighbourhood of Bellasis Road, beloved of the Arab horse-dealer. Seven houses and one of the cháls in Circle 3 are declared unfit for human habitation. The number of buildings with a ground-floor only is larger than in any other section of the ward, except Mazagon; those with one upper floor are more numerous than in any other area, except Kamathipura; while structures, with five upper storeys, are completely non-existent, as in Tardeo and Mazagon. Kamathipura is the only other section in the ward, containing a larger number of two-storeyed buildings. The ground-floor dwelling naturally predominates in every circle, especially in Circle 1; while Circles 1, 2, 3 and 4 are the only ones, which contain structures with four upper floors. Those with one, two and three upper storeys are more common in Circle 3 than in any other. When we turn to the sub-division of the structures into rent-payers' holdings, the populous character of the section is borne in upon our minds; for Byculla easily heads the list of all the E ward sections, for the highest number of buildings let out in a multiplicity of tenements; and it is the only section, besides 1st Nagpada, which offers an instance of a building sub-divided into over 140 tenements. This building will be found in Circle 8, not far from the Parel Road. Circles 3, 4, 7 and 8 contain between them the larger number of multiple-tenement buildings: while of those which contain ten or fewer holdings, Circle 1 shows the highest number. The population of Byculla appears in greater numbers upon the ground-floor, particularly in Circles 1 and 3; while second-storey, third-storey, fourth-storey and even fifth-storey residents are most numerous in Circles 3 and 4. Circle 5 has the smallest proportion of the third-floor population, and no fourth-storey population whatever.

In the matter of the distribution of population by rooms, Byculla also deserves more than passing attention. Though the numbers of those, who share one room with four others or fewer, are greater than in any other part of E ward, and amount roughly to 32,000 out of the total population of 57,000, yet the number of those, who share rooms with over 10 and even over 20 others, is high, and higher than the corresponding number in other parts of the ward.

E WARD

BYCULLA SECTION

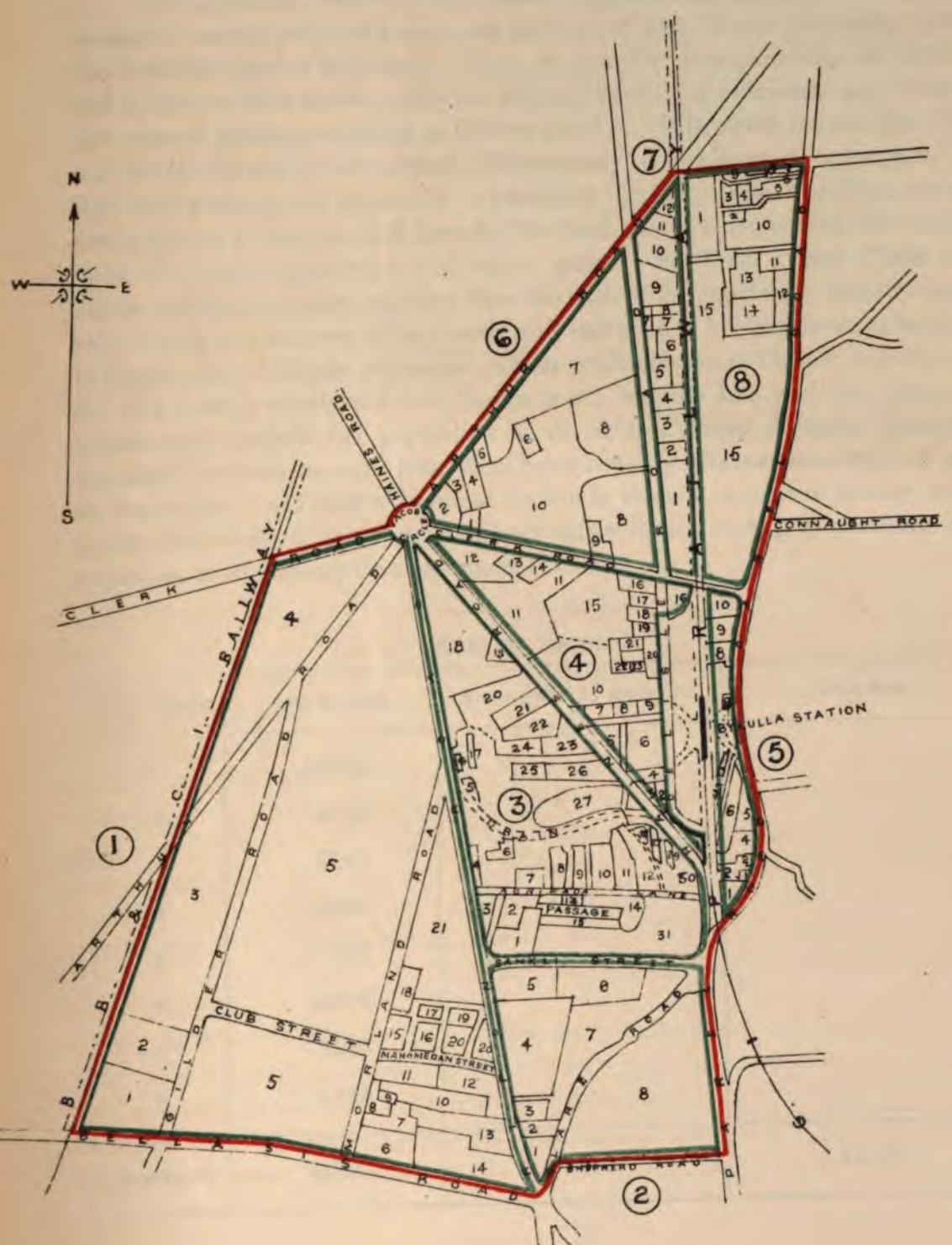
PLAN SHEWING CIRCLES & BLOCKS FOR THE CENSUS OF 1901

SCALE 1200 FEET TO 1 INCH

NOTE

CIRCLES ARE BOUNDED BY GREEN COLOR

SECTION IS BOUNDED BY RED COLOR



Those, who live under the most crowded condition, will be found in every circle except No. 7, in which also those who share rooms with over 10 and under 20 others are less numerous than in other circles. Circle 3 has the numerically greatest population. There are five very densely populated buildings in the section: one of them in Circle 1 has 405 inmates, one in Circle 2, 548 inmates, one in Circle 4, 530 inmates, and one in Circle 6, 551 inmates. In general, one would award the palm for thickly inhabited buildings to Circles 3, 4 and 7, in the last-named of which the average population per building is higher than elsewhere, namely, 78. Circle 8 stands second with an average of 55 per house, and Circle 4 third with an average of 50 per house. For the section *en bloc*, the average rests at 44, a number second only to that of 1st Nagpada.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to remark that the vast majority of the section's tenements contain only one room; and that 91 per cent. of the population affects this humblest species of holding. They are actually more numerous in Circles 1 and 3, than in other circles, while the average number of occupants per room in this class of holding is highest in Circles 1 and 5. It is worth remark that Circle 6 is wholly devoid of four-roomed, five-roomed, or six-roomed tenements, and that such holdings are practically unknown in Circle 7. The Christian element predominates in Circle 2, and lives for the most part in tenements of the highest class, *viz.*, those containing six or more rooms. In Circle 1 and Circle 3 the Hindu and Mahommedan together form the bulk of the population, and live practically wholly in tenements of one room: and this type of holding is occupied by 96 to 98 per cent. of Hindu population, which predominates in Circles 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. The Parsi is wholly unknown in Circle 6; but the Jain and the Jew contribute their quota to the population of all circles. None of these three communities, however, are numerous, there being roughly 400 members only of each in the section; and such of them, as do live in Byculla, appear to belong mostly to the class which finds its means will not suffice for the renting of anything more capacious or wholesome than one room.

AREA OF BYCULLA.

No. of Circle.	Area in Acres.	Area covered by roads, etc.	Total Area.
1	187·30		
2	41·14		
3	67·63		
4	35·90		
5	6·28		
6	50·07		
7	15·85		
8	43·35		
Section.	447·52	64·00	511·52

TARWADI.

This section contains more bungalows than any other section, except Tardeo; and, excepting Byculla, more cháls than any other section of E ward. It is, however, as a mill-section that it chiefly engages the attention, there being 13 of these buildings, as against 8 in Byculla and 4 in Mazagon. Like Kamathipura and Mazagon it contains dispensaries, and also four hospitals, as well as a large number of stables. With one exception, all the mills are situated in Circle 3; and on this account, probably, there are a larger number of cháls there than in the other two circles. Bungalows and dwelling-houses, on the other hand, bulk rather more largely in Circle 2 than elsewhere; and the same remark is applicable in the case of small tiled huts of the poorer class. "Cadjan" huts are equally common in Circles 1 and 3, but appear no where in Circle 2. The larger number of buildings in the section are provided with a ground-floor only, and are very nearly as numerous as buildings of the same class in Byculla. They are fairly equally distributed throughout the section, but are a trifle more numerous in Circle 3 than elsewhere. Of buildings with three upper floors, the section contains a smaller number than any other section of E ward, and also fewer buildings with two upper floors than any other section, except Tardeo. Houses sub-divided into more than 40 separate tenements are rare; and there is no instance forthcoming of a building made up of over 100 holdings. Taking each of the three circles separately, it appears that nearly all their structures contain no more than 10 separate holdings; while Circle 1 is singular in containing nearly all the structures, which are severally let out to more than 60 rent-payers. Scrutiny of Table 4 shows that the bulk of the population in each of the three circles lives upon the ground-floor, and that second-storey, third-storey, and fourth-storey residents are practically confined entirely to Circle 1, while the population resident upon the first upper floor is less numerous in Circle 2 than in the rest. Notwithstanding that the population of Tarwadi is, with the exception of 1st Nagpada, smaller than that of other parts of the ward, the number of its population living in rooms shared by 20 or more persons is only exceeded by the number so domiciled in Byculla; and the bulk of these, namely 1,300 out of a total 1,700, are to be found in Circle 1, which is also marked by the highest average population per inhabited building in the section. This average, however, stands at a very low figure for Circle 2, and helps the section, as a whole, to show the smallest population per inhabited building of any section of E ward, namely 20·37. Regarding the actual numbers occupying any single building, Circles 1 and 3 stand easily first on the list; and the former contains one building, occupied by 688 individuals. This figure is only eclipsed, for E ward, in the case of a building in Tardeo.

Most of the residents in each circle live in tenements of a single room, which constitute almost the only class of holding in the section. Circle 1 is, however, peculiar in owning a population of over 1,500 resident in the roomiest class of tenement; while, if we exclude the mass of the population, it will be seen that those who occupy tenements of six rooms or more form a higher per-

E WARD

TARWARI SECTION

PLAN SHEWING CIRCLES & BLOCKS FOR THE CENSUS OF 1901

SCALE 1200 FEET to 1 INCH

NOTE

CIRCLES ARE BOUNDED BY GREEN COLOR
SECTION IS BOUNDED BY RED COLOR

centage of the total population of the section than any other class, and a higher percentage than appears in other portion of the ward. These occupiers of six-roomed tenements, who bulk more largely in Circle 1 than elsewhere, belong almost entirely to the Christian religion and Parsi race. Hindus, on the other hand, who are far more numerous than the followers of other religions, live almost entirely in holdings of one room ; and the same conditions prevail amongst the Mahommedans, who are slightly more numerous in Circle 2 than elsewhere. A few Jains will be found occupying tenements of one or two rooms in each of the three circles ; while the wealthier members of the Jew community, which numbers only 434 for the whole section, are chiefly resident in six-roomed tenements in Circles 1 and 2.

Area of Tarwadi.

No. of Circle.	Area in Acres.	Area covered by roads, etc.	Total Area.
1	120·09		
2	117·88		
3	209·09		
Section.	447·06	32·62	479·68

MAZAGON.

This section contains not only more dwelling-houses proper, but also more "cadjan" huts than will be found in other sections of E ward. The former class is more numerous in Circles 2 and 4 than in the rest; while the latter is confined almost entirely to Circle 5, which also contains a comparatively large number of shops. Chals are here and there discoverable in every circle, except No. 2. Mills, on the other hand, have been erected only in Circle 5. Structures possessed of five upper floors, are nowhere discoverable; and, with the exception of a few houses with one or two upper floors, the structures of the section are confined to a ground-floor only. There are only ten houses in the section subdivided into more than 40 tenements, and half of this number belong to Circle 5. Practically all the houses in each circle contain no larger number of separate holdings than 10. Considering the height of the buildings in Mazagon, one is not surprised to find that the bulk of the population lives upon the ground-floor, that third-floor residents number only about 500, and that a fourth-storey population appears only in Circles 1, 2 and 3. Its numbers are approximately equal to the number of fourth-floor residents in Kamathipura, which owns the smallest population of this class in the section. A little more than half the total population of the section occupies rooms shared by no more than 5 persons; and of the circle-population, that resident in Circles 1, 2 and 3 contains a comparatively larger proportion of persons so resident. The number of those living in rooms occupied by 20 or more persons is approximately the same as in Kamathipura, and is somewhat larger in Circles 3 and 4 than in the rest. When compared with other parts of the ward, the houses of Mazagon do not appear to be unduly crowded; there is one house in Circle 1, containing 453 inmates, and six in Circle 5 with over 250 occupants. But for the section *en bloc*, the average number of occupants to a house comes to 20 only, while in Circles 2 and 4, this average decreases respectively, to 15 and 18.

Of the total number of tenements of all kinds, 90 per cent. are tenements of a single room, these being specially noticeable in Circles 1 and 5; and they are inhabited by some 83 per cent. of the whole Mazagon population. Tenements of the highest class are more numerous in Circles 2 and 4 than elsewhere, but are not rented by more than 4 per cent. of the total sectional population. The majority of their occupants are Christians, Parsis being the only other community that can be said to affect such holdings to any extent. Jews and Jains are conspicuously absent both in these and in five-roomed tenements; and there are only 10 Mahomedans, or ·26 per cent. of the whole Musalman population, who live in the roomiest description of holding. The Hindus are numerous in all circles, particularly in Circle 5; and reside practically entirely in holdings of one room. Circle 2 comprises the area in which is resident the larger proportion of those occupying tenements of a better class.

Area of Mazagon.

No. of Circle.	Area in Acres.	Area covered by roads, etc.	Total Area.
1	55·13		
2	52·20		
3	38·04		
4	167·28		
5	189·50		
Section.	502·15	112·77	614·92

E WARD

MAZAGON SECTION

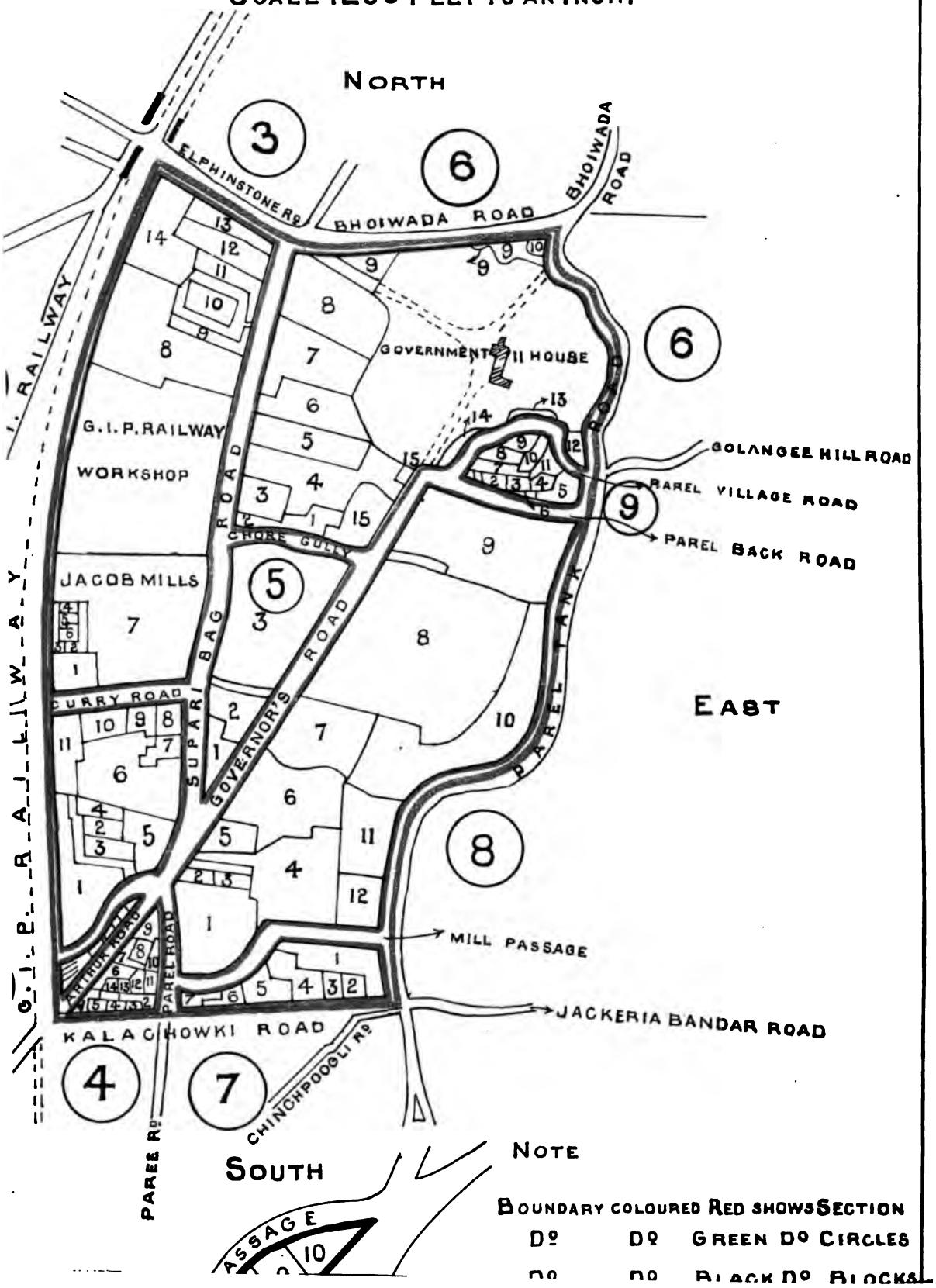
PLAN SHEWING CIRCLES & BLOCKS FOR THE CENSUS OF 1901.

SCALE 1200 FEET TO 1 INCH

F. WARD. PAREL SECTION.

NG CIRCLES & BLOCKS FOR THE CENSUS OF 1901.

SCALE 1200 FEET TO AN INCH.



NOTE

BOUNDARY COLOURED RED SHOWS SECTION
Dº Dº GREEN Dº CIRCLES
Dº Dº BLACK Dº BLOCKS

PAREL.

The most noteworthy features of this section are its 391 chals, and its 46 mills and factories. The chals are distributed throughout the section, the largest number being found in Circle 4, which comprises a smaller area than any other circle, except No. 1. Circle 9, also, which is very little larger, contains almost as many. The mills appear in Circles 2, 3 and 8 ; and the factories in all portions of the section, except Circles 1, 4, 9, which are *par excellence* the residential quarters of a poor population. Dwelling-houses are also fairly numerous, and bulk rather more largely in Circle 6 ; while shops of the poorer sort will be found in every circle except No. 2. Though the total number of buildings in Parel is smaller than the number in Sewri, yet structures with 1, 2 and 3 upper storeys are more numerous in the former, and appear in comparatively large numbers in Circles 3, 6 and 9. Ten out of the 15 structures with a third upper floor are situated in the two small Circles 1 and 4. In the matter of sub-division of houses into numerous holdings, Parel stands easily first among the three sections of F ward, for it alone provides instances of houses let out in more than 70 tenements, while it contains many more than Sewri and Sion of the class comprising 30, 40, 50 and 60 holdings apiece. Buildings divided up among 40 to 70 rent-payers are found in all areas, except Circles 1, 5 and 9, while Circles 1, 3 and 4 comprise the majority of those let out severally to over 70 rent-payers. Circles 6 and 8 are those which contain structures held jointly by the smallest collection of rent-payers. The bulk of the Parel population naturally resides upon the ground-floor ; but Circle 4 comprises a fair number of first storey residents, and Circle 1 contains a larger second-floor and third-floor population than any other. The number of these is very small in Circle 5. As follows naturally from the nature of the section and the height of its structures, Parel owns a larger population, living off the ground, than other sections of F ward. When compared with Byculla and Tarwadi, two other mill-centres, the number of those who share single rooms with over 20 others is not unduly high, and is even less than the corresponding number in Sion : and, if one glances at each circle in turn, it does not appear that these most crowded conditions are affected to any large extent by the population of Circles 1 and 4. On the other hand, the average population per inhabited house rises to the somewhat alarming figure of 79 in Circle 1, and of 57 in Circle 4; while Circle 7 shows an average of 59. There are two houses in Circles 2 and 3 with between 300 and 350 occupants, one house in Circle 1 occupied by between 350 and 400 individuals, and one in Circle 2 containing 460. For the section *en bloc* the average number of inhabitants to a building stands at 31, which is a considerably higher figure than obtains in either Sewri or Sion.

Ninety per cent. of the Parel population occupies tenements of one room, the average number of occupants per room in this class being 4. Such comfort, as is afforded by tenements of 6 rooms or more, is practically unknown in all circles except No 5, where some 7 per cent. of the circle population occupies this class of holding. These more fortunate residents are Christians and Parsis :— the only two communities in the section which can be held to occupy these better

class holdings to any appreciable extent. Except in Circle 9, where there are only two followers of Islam, the Mahommedan appears in every part of Parel as the occupier of a one-roomed holding ; and the same style of tenement is adopted by the Jew, who, be it noted, is non-existent in Circles 4, 5 and 7. There are 17 well-to-do Jains, resident in Circle 9 ; but the community, as a whole, is no better off than the Hindu population, who swarm to the extent of 94 per cent. of their total numbers, in small one-roomed tenements. Circle 9 is the only one in which exists an appreciable number of Hindus occupying tenements of 4, 5 or 6 rooms.

AREA OF PAREL.

No. of Circle.	Area in Acres.	Area covered by Roads, etc.	Total Area.
1	1·45		
2	32·97		
3	99·17		
4	6·31		
5	27·00		
6	121·00		
7	12·71		
8	130·28		
9	7·35		
Section.	438·24	114·21	552·45

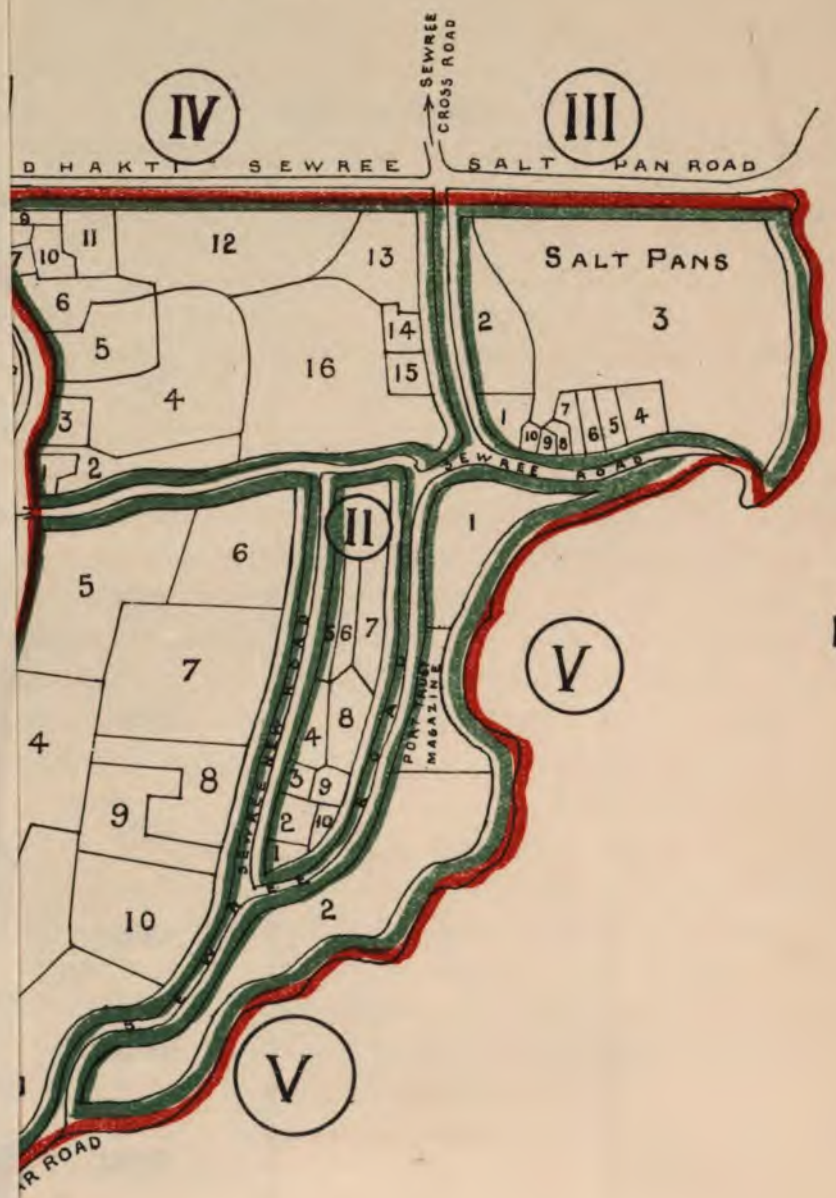
D SEWREE SECTION.

HOWING CIRCLES AND

CKS FOR THE CENSUS

OF 1901

NORTH



SEWRI.

Chals are not uncommon in this section, a larger number of them being found in Circles 2 and 4 than elsewhere. The last named area also contains 7 out of the 8 bungalows of the section : and is dotted with a good number of small "cadjan" dwelling-huts, which combine with 142 dwelling-houses proper to render the circle more crowded with buildings of all kinds than any other. The mills and workshops of Sewri are situated for the most part in Circles 1 and 2 ; and this fact is doubtless responsible for the prevalence of chals in the latter area. Few buildings in the section contain any more than a ground floor ; and only one example will be found, in Circle 1, of a building with three upper storeys. Of the three sections composing the F ward, Sewri is the one which contains the smallest number of upper-storeyed buildings. Similarly, the section compares favourably with the other two in the matter of the sub-division of buildings : for there are but two examples of multiple-tenement buildings and these, situated in Circle 1, contain no greater number than 70. In every circle, particularly in Circles 3 and 5, ten tenements is the limit of sub-division of nearly every building. A larger first-storey and second-storey population will be found in Circle 4 than in the rest of the section, while Circle 1 shelters the thirty-eight individuals, who alone reside upon the third upper storey. Turning to the subject of room-population, it appears that in Circle 5 alone the number of those, resident in rooms occupied by over 5 and under 10 persons, is larger than the number of those who share rooms with four or fewer others. Circle 3 is conspicuous by the complete absence of persons sharing single rooms with twenty others or more ; and the larger number of this latter class will be found in Circles 1 and 4. House-populations are small, Circle 1 being the only area in which one can find an instance of more than 150 occupants of one house ; while the average population per inhabited building, which nowhere rises above 18 (Circle 2), decreases in Circles 3 and 5 to 8 and 6 respectively.

Tenements containing more than two rooms are so few, that they scarcely call for comment. The few that do exist are in the possession of 21 Christians, 31 Hindus and 12 Parsis. Nearly the whole of the population of Sewri belongs to the Hindu religion, and bulks so largely in one-roomed tenements, that we find this class of holding forming 93 per cent. of all tenements of all classes, and sheltering 91 per cent. of the total sectional population. It appears that no single member of the Bene-Israel community resides in Sewri.

Area of Sewri.

No. of Circle.	Area in Acres.	Area covered by roads, etc.	Total Area.
1	150·36		
2	29·04		
3	66·94		
4	101·11		
5	60·32		
Section.	407·77	37·70	445·47

SION.

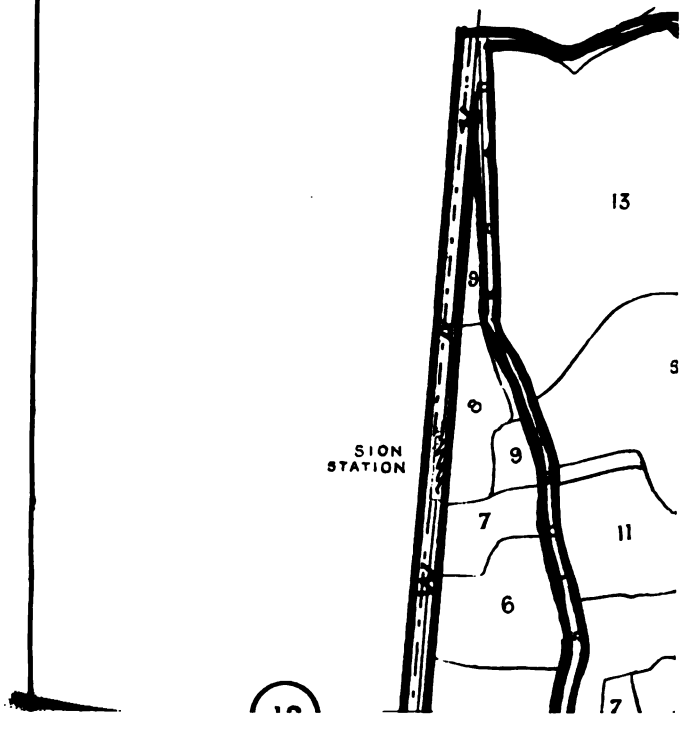
In dealing with this section, it should be noted that Circle 8 is the site of the great Dadar Health Camp, which, being merely a collection of temporary structures, vacated during the monsoon, has not been taken into account when preparing the special tables for the section. There are only two mills in the section, one in Circle 1 and the other in Circle 5. The last-named comprises the old settlement of Vadala, while Circle 4 contains that historically-interesting spot, Naigaon. Buildings with more than two upper floors are found to the number of 4 only in Circles 3 and 5 ; and the character of the buildings in the section is best understood by remembering that out of a total of 2,400 odd, 2,100 and over contain a ground-floor only. Multiplicity of tenements in a building is also rare, there being only one building in the section, belonging to Circle 11, which contains between 60 and 70, and only 14 which are sub-divided into more than 20 holdings. The refugee-population of Circle 8 is, of course, purely a ground-floor population. A perusal of Table 6 shows that the population living in rooms occupied by 5 persons or less, as also those in rooms occupied by over 5 and under 10 individuals, is smaller than the corresponding population in Parel ; but that those who share rooms with between 10 and 18 others, and those who share rooms with 20 or more, others are more numerous than in Parel. The last-named class of the population appears in all circles except No. 11, and No. 8 ; and their actual number is higher in Circles 5 and 7 than elsewhere. The one building in Circle 7, which contains over 350 inhabitants, need occasion no surprise: it is the Matunga Leper Asylum, which is shown on the sectional map at the south corner of the circle. The average population per inhabited building is higher in Circle 3 than elsewhere, namely 21 ; and lower in Circle 9, namely 7 ; while for the section, as a whole, the average is a little lower than that obtaining in Sewri.

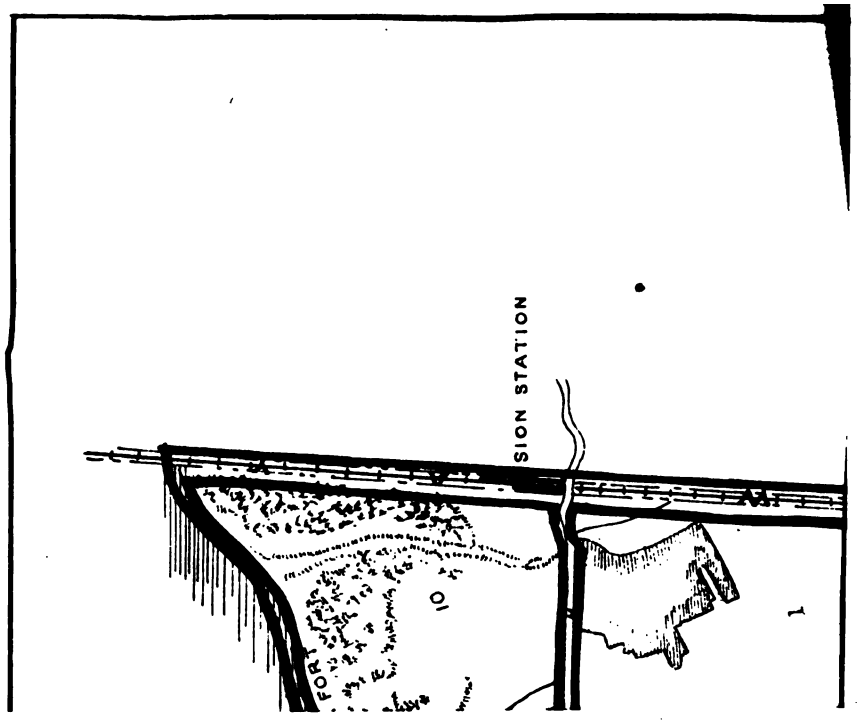
One-roomed tenements are, as usual, the style of holding occupied by the majority of the population. There are only 51 tenements of the highest class, occupied by 1,031 individuals or 4·59 per cent. of the total Sion population ; and they are scattered in small numbers all over the section. Sion contains the sites of some of the earliest Hindu settlements ; and to this day the great mass of its population are Hindus, resident in the only class of holding, which accords with their scanty earnings. In Circles 1 and 4 reside a fair number of Mahommedans of poor class : while in Circles 3, 5 and 11 live most of the Christian population, also poor and rarely resident in any but the smallest class of tenement. The Jew appears nowhere in Circles 4, 5, 6, 7 or 10 ; and in one of these, Circle 7, there is also no Jain element whatever. These areas belong by prescriptive right to the Hindu.

AREA OF SION.

No. of Circle.	Area in Acres.	Area covered by roads, etc.	Total Area.
1	75·94		
2	27·89		
3	129·80		
4	211·75		
5	551·65		
6	215·22		
7	1,487·00		
8	158·20		
9	57·53		
10	168·91		
11	161·30		
Section.	3,245·19	1,015·89	4,261·08

PLAN SHOWI




SION STATION
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MAHIM.

We have now arrived at the last ward of the island, which is made up of the Mahim and Worli sections. These two differ somewhat in character; for Mahim approximates more closely to Sion, and is a section of health camps and cadjan-huts; while Worli, though it contains a fair number of the latter, is to a large extent a mill-area, with a considerable industrial population. The bulk of the buildings in Mahim belong to the "dwelling-house" and "cadjan-hut" classes, which appear in every circle: while the chals number 144 and are fairly equally distributed all over the section. The two well-known Koliwadas of the section are situated in Circles 6 and 7. Structures with a ground-floor only, or with ground-floor and one upper storey, appear in every circle, the former class being far the more numerous: dwellings with a third upper storey are practically unknown, while those with two upper storeys are found nowhere in Circles 3, 7 and 8. The larger number of such houses belongs to Circle 5, which together with Circle 6 contains about one-third of the total number of buildings in the section. The essential difference between Mahim and Worli is apparent from Table 3, which shows Mahim to be almost void of buildings sub-divided into a multiplicity of tenements; whereas Worli has a comparatively large number. In Mahim, as in Sion, the people nearly all live upon the ground-floor; and only in Circles 4 and 5 will be found an exiguous population resident upon the third upper-floor. There appear to be one or two instances of overcrowding in the section; for although 13,000 out of the total 24,000 occupy rooms containing no more than 5 persons, yet there is not a single circle except No. 1, which does not contain a certain proportion of population in rooms occupied by 20 or more individuals. The larger number of these appear in Circle 8, which contains a higher population than any other circle in the section. Properly speaking, Block 15 of Circle 8 should be cut off, and amalgamated in the map with the 8th circle of Sion; for it is mainly a health camp area, and shares the overflow with the Sion section on the other side of the Railway line: and actually, the figures recorded against Circle 8 in the special tables refer to the area comprised in Blocks 1 to 14. There are no very densely populated buildings in Mahim, the average population per house for the whole section being 10 only.

In every circle, tenements of one room only bulk more largely than those of any other class. In Circles 4 and 5, there is an appreciable number with 2 rooms; while Circle 6 contains the highest proportion of six-roomed tenements, which only number 120 for the whole section. This is probably due to an European or well-to-do Christian element in that quarter. The Parsis exist under fairly comfortable conditions in this section: Circles 2 and 3 shelter a certain number of the poorest; but, taking the community *en masse*, the largest proportion to the total is borne by those resident in tenements of 6 rooms and over. Circle 6 contains the largest proportion of Hindus, living in the roomiest class of holding: but it goes without saying that their numbers are trivial in comparison with the 14,000 followers of Hinduism, who dwell in single rooms.

AREA OF MAHIM.

No. of Circle.	Area in Acres.	Area covered by roads, etc.	Total Area.
1	109·11		
2	147·44		
3	170·55		
4	42·00		
5	82·10		
6	166·17		
7	125·34		
8	297·36		
Section.	1,140·07	146·16	1,286·23

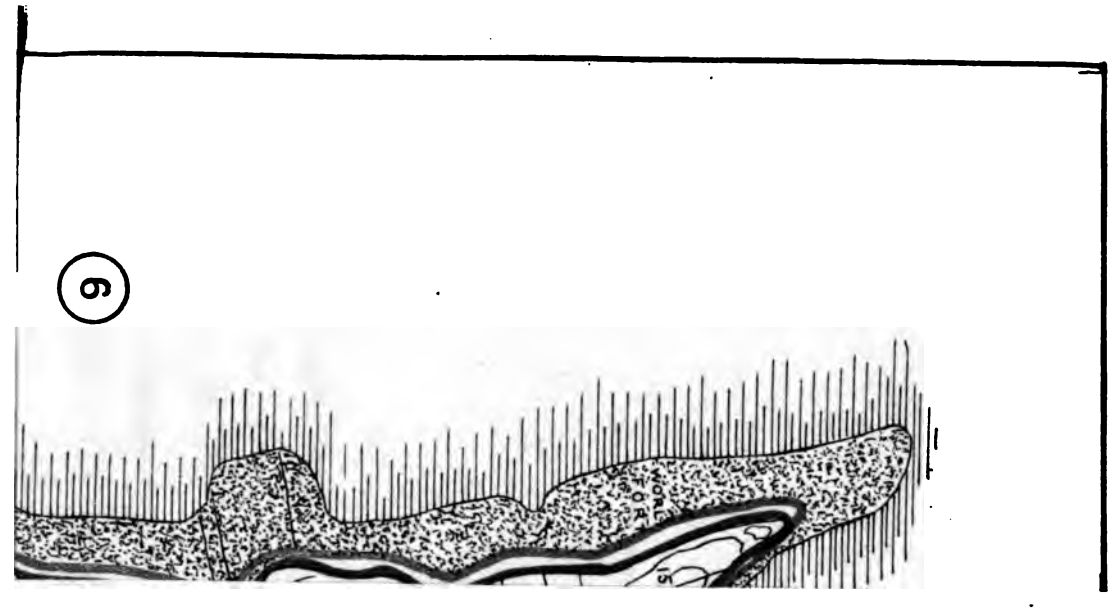
WORLI.

The most notable structures in Worli are its 438 chals and its 24 mills. The former are spread all over the section, being a little more numerous in Circle 7 and Circle 8 than elsewhere; while the majority of the latter are included in Circles 5 and 7. There are rather more buildings with a second and third upper storey than are to be found in Mahim; but the bulk of the houses, as in that section, contain a ground-floor only. There are twelve buildings in the section which contain over 60 separate tenements, the larger number of these being situated in Circles 3 and 7; while in Circle 4, the number of houses sub-divided into more than thirty tenements is equal to the number in that circle, which contain ten tenements or less. Circle 4 is further remarkable as the only area in which the population resident upon the first-storey exceeds the ground-floor population in numbers. Usually, and particularly in Circle 8, the latter is far in excess of the former, and comprises the major portion of the whole sectional population. Circle 8 contains a very much larger population than any other portion of the section, and also a much larger number of persons, dwelling in rooms occupied by 20 or more individuals: while Circle 3 is the only area containing no population so domiciled. A little less than half the whole Worli population resides in rooms tenanted by 5 persons or less; and the majority of the remainder share rooms with from 5 to 8 others. Circles 4, 5 and 7 each offer examples of thickly-populated buildings, there being one in the first-named area with 457 inhabitants, another in the second with 559, and a third in Circle 7, occupied by 587 individuals. This is the third most densely populated house in the whole island. There are 36 buildings with over 100 inhabitants, 24 with over 150 inhabitants, and 11 with over 200 occupants; and one is, therefore, scarcely surprised that the average population per inhabited building rises at a bound from 10 in Mahim to 20 in this section. Circle 4 deserves scrutiny; it contains in all 30 buildings inhabited by a population numbering 3,679; so that the average rises to the high figure of 122!

Worli is purely a section of one-roomed tenements; for these holdings form 94 per cent. of the whole, and are inhabited by 92 per cent. of the sectional population. The average number of occupants in each room of this class amounts to 5—a higher average than appears anywhere else, except in Dongri and the Esplanade. Out of all communities residing in Worli, the Parsis are the only people who can show an appreciable proportion, of their total number, occupying tenements with six or more rooms.

Area of Worli.

No. of Circle.	Area in Acres.	Area covered by roads, etc.	Total Area.
1	393·17		
2	129·45		
3	25·66		
4	8·26		
5	234·43		
6	212·14		
7	347·27		
8	268·74		
Section.	1,619·12	196·52	1,815·64



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CONCLUSION.

Before bringing this report to a close, I may perhaps be allowed to express my thanks to the members of the Census office establishment, for the assistance which they have afforded, and the steady work which they have performed. Since the commencement of the task a year ago, the following men have earned my fullest approbation :—Messrs. Munchersha R. Desai, Narayan Rakhmaji, Eknath S. Sakalkar, Jagannath Atmaram, and Vasudev L. Nadkarni. Any natural predilection for hard work which they may have possessed, has doubtless been fortified by the example of my Assistant, Mr. P. P. Vagh, who from first to last has proved himself to be a thoughtful, intelligent, and most industrious ally.

S. M. EDWARDES, I.C.S.

BOMBAY, *November 4th*, 1901.

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